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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Doctors' Disagreement.

The Freedmen's Bureau Investigation—Three Candidates for Mayor of Washington—Bowen Renominated by the City Hall Ring—The Grant to the Northern Pacific Road—The Tariff Bill—Subsidy to New Orleans and Vera Cruz Steamship Company—Harmony Among Maryland Republicans—Sherman's Bill for Reducing Taxation—The Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1870.

Disagreement Among the Doctors.

The Medical Association had a lively time this afternoon about the affairs of this District, and for an hour or more the proceedings were similar to those of a ward meeting when the political excitement runs high. The honorable doctors indulged in shouting, cheering, jeering, hissing, and applauding after such a fashion as rarely prevails among those who profess to be gentlemen, and it was evident enough that the efforts of the delegates here, who are opposed to negro physicians, did not find favor. The question of color, as has already been stated, was involved with several other questions, and the final vote can of course be based on some one or these other final issues, but everybody understands that but for the presence of the unlicensed man there need have been no feeling, and no excitement in determining the matter pretended. Delegates from four of the five hospitals or organizations were excluded by twenty-two majority, and among them were all the unlicensed men. It is, therefore, settled that the American Medical Association this year declines to give its hand to the negro doctor.

The Bureau Investigation.

In the Freedmen's Bureau investigation today the deeds were submitted showing that General Howard, as a private individual, had purchased a square of ground in this city for about nine thousand dollars, and held it in his own name. Subsequently he sold about half of it to the stockholders of the Brick Company, and deeded the rest to Saint Augustine Normal School, Raleigh, N. C. The deed was sent down by one of his staff officers and some cash added, the whole being contributed as did extended by the Freedmen's Bureau to help the schools. After that some thirty-three thousand dollars was collected from the refugee funds to grade down this square. The owner of the patent right of the brick machine was cross-examined, and claims that he has not characterized the materials used in the University as worthless.

City Politics.

We have got three Republican candidates for Mayor in the field, and hold our election in about a month, so that we are likely to have a red hot compaign for the next four weeks. Col. Emery was put in the field some time ago by the Reform Republicans, so-called. To-day the regular nominating convention was held. The City Hall ring carried things with a high hand, and put in as candidate Mr. Whitney. The Bowen men put him again in nomination and those who withdrew nominated Maj. Richards, Chief of the Police. To-day has been one of a good deal of excitement among politicians. The Star this evening declares that the deed was the whole opposition to Brown can unite on Emery.

The Northern Pacific Road Grant.

The Northern Pacific Railroad bill from the Senate was reached early this afternoon in the House, and an hour given to its debate. A test vote came on the motion to send it to the table, and this was defeated by seventeen majority, showing that the measure would have gone through just as it came from the Senate if a vote could have been reached. The opposition saw this, and at once resorted to filibustering, which they kept up till the hour of adjournment, so that a final vote was not had on the bill. One of the chief points in the filibustering was that the Railroad Committee would not allow any amendments to be offered. The proceedings of the House were at times somewhat noisy.

The Tariff Bill

Was not considered at all in the House to-day, and goes over to Monday, or rather to Tuesday, as there is a general understanding that no business will be done on Monday. The five minute debate in Committee of the Whole began on the first of April, and as yet but nineteen out of the forty-five pages have been finished. When it will be completed no one can guess.

Steamship Subsidy.

The Senate Postal Committee to-day agreed to report favorably upon the bill authorizing a line of mail steamships from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, and thence return *via* Havana. Instead of giving a subsidy of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for five years, and three one hundred thousand for the next five, as in the House proposition, the Senate Committee have fixed upon one hundred thousand dollars for ten years.

Harmony Among the Maryland Republicans.

The confirmation of Judge Bond, of Maryland, as Judge of the United States District Court, is now assured, and it will heal the troubles in the Republican party in that State. He is cordially supported by what has been called the Creswell faction. This virtue of harmony it is thought assures the State to the Republicans at the next election.

The James River Canal.

The Senate Committee of Commerce have rejected a proposition to make an appropriation for the survey of the James river and Kanawha canal, in which some eastern as well as western capitalists are interested.

A Caustic Speech.

There has been no speech delivered in the Senate in five years upon Indian affairs, which attracted so much attention, as that of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, upon the bill for taking possession of the Osage lands, and removing the tribes. He took occasion to make one of his caustic speeches upon the alleged abuses and corruptions attending Indian matters ever heard in the Senate. He addressed himself particularly to Senators Pomeroy and Harlan, and made the chamber, for more than an hour, a most unenviable place for both of them. Neither could answer the many pointed questions he asked, and both were pretty thoroughly hauled over by the Senate.

The Joint Indian Committee.

The resolution for the Joint Committee on Indian Affairs, which passed the Senate so long, came up in the House to-day, and was laid aside without even the formality of a vote. It is the chances are that it will be considered again, and under any circumstances its passage is now regarded as impossible.

Reduction of Taxation.

Senator Sherman's bill for the reduction of taxation makes a reduction of forty-two millions. The Senator expects to show in debate that it thought best seventy-five millions could be taken off with safety. The bill will not be pressed immediately on account of the backward condition of the work in the House.

Cincinnati to Chattanooga.

Mr. Stanton, of Boston, and other Eastern capitalists, have given assurances here that in case Senator Sherman's bill for a railroad from Cincinnati to Chattanooga is successful, they will bind themselves to build the road. They are now engaged in a road from Chattanooga to Meridian. The bill can readily be passed here when reached.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1870.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Ebenezer, Indiana county—R. A. McComb, vice John Gilbert, resigned.

Union Forge, Lebanon county—D. P. Bordner, vice W. M. Weidman, resigned.

Sorrel Horse, Montgomery county—Lo. R. Tomkins, vice Jas. Opoyke, resigned.

Polk, Venango county—Miss Maggie E. Temple, vice Miss Jennie Temple, resigned.

Hill Church, Berks county—Isaac Hoydt, vice Adam W. Glase, resigned.

A PITTSBURGH REVENUE CASE.

Sonator Scott has appeared at the Revenue Bureau to ask a refundment of moneys, paid under protest, and alleged to have been illegally demanded by the revenue officers. The case is peculiar, to say the least of it. In 1864-5 a law imposed a tax on repairs of boilers, steamboat chimneys, tanks, etc., of two and three per cent., according to the increase of value by such repair, and no tax was to be levied unless the article repaired was increased in value more than ten per cent. The law has since been abolished. A boiler-making firm in Pittsburgh did some repairing amounting to $2,000, which they contended was not taxable under the repair statute. The revenue officers entered their assessment and collected, on a pretense that the repairs were taxable assessed six per cent. on the $2,000, added fifty per cent. penalty and $100 fine, all of which forfeiture amounted to $8,900. The money was paid as stated, under protest, and the parties, with Representatives Moorhead and Negley, have importuned the department for the past four years. Although admitting the illegality of the whole proceeding, and even advising suit against the Revenue officers in Pittsburgh, yet the Commissioner declines to open up the case, on the ground that it would establish a precedent.

THE MAYORALTY.

The Republican Mayoralty Convention met to-day. Two sets of delegates were present from the various wards, the Bowen men in a majority. The opposing interest withdrew, and nominated A. G. Riddle, present Chief of Police, for Mayor. The remaining delegates renominated Mayor Bowen. It is understood Richards will decline, and the place be filled by Matthew G. Emory, already in the field as a reform candidate. The Democrats will make no nomination.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts of customs last week were $3,817,040.

DELEGATE.

The United States Pharmaceutical Association have accepted Prof. Thomas as a delegate from the Philadelphia Women's Medical College.

ACCEPTS.

Major Richards has accepted the nomination for the mayoralty.

POEM BY MRS. LINCOLN.

The report of the Senate Committee of Pensions against the claim of Mrs. Lincoln to a pension states her claim as at $58,765, besides some unproductive real estate.

WOMEN NOT ELIGIBLE.

Gen. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, has informed the United States Marshal for Southern Ohio that two women appointed Assistant Marshals by him are ineligible, and cannot be accepted by the department.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The amount of the reduction of taxes as proposed by the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sherman is as follows: On income $14,000,000; sales $8,768,000; gross receipts $6,632,000; articles in schedule A $895,000; salaries of United States officers $668,000; passports $27,000; legacies and successions $2,848,000; miscellaneous $448,000; special taxes, except spirits and tobacco, which includes license taxes and all taxes on employment, $8,311,000; total $43,697,000. This will leave the taxes on the following articles in force: On distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, gas, income at the rate of 3 per cent. All stamp taxes or taxes collectable are to be collected by stamps.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The monthly report from the Bureau of Statistics shows the values of foreign commodities in ware houses January 31st was $52,673,000, or $14,000,000 more than in 1869. The imports for three months ending that date, specie values, were only $8,668,572 in excess of the exports.

A FREE PORT.

Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube, has been declared a free port by the Turkish Government.

THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

In the American Medical Association today, the nomenclature of disease prepared by the Royal College of Physicians in 1869 was adopted. A resolution recommending the establishment of veterinary schools in the States and appropriations therefor by the Legislatures, was adopted. The several medical schools were recommended to establish chairs of Psychology for the treatment of mental diseases. A committee was appointed to report measures to prevent the spread of epidemic diseases. Two reports were made from the Committee on Ethics, the majority affirming the claim to seats of delegates from the Alumni of Georgetown College, National Medical Society, Freedmen's Hospital and Small-Pox Hospital, while the minority give them seats. After a very long consideration of the question and discussion, the minority report was tabled, 107 against 85, and the majority report adopted.

JAMES RIVER AND OHIO CANAL.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has been discharged at its own request from the consideration of the subject of a survey for the James River and Ohio Canal, General Humphrey, Chief of Engineers, having reported that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will probably be speedily completed and serve military purposes better than a canal.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5—Cotton firm and in fair demand. Sugar, 11¾@12. Molasses—prime rebolled 75c. Coffee firm; stock light; fair 16¾@16¾c; prime 17¼@18¾c.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS reported the House bill to grant a pension to Mr. Lincoln, accompanied with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. The bill was accompanied with a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. DRAKE reported a substitute for the bill to promote the securing of efficient seamen for the navy.

Mr. VICKERS reported adversely on the bill to regulate the importation of immigrants under labor contracts.

Mr. MCDONALD reported with amendments the bill authorizing mail steamship service between New Orleans and certain ports in Mexico.

Mr. VICKERS reported without amendment the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to establish Raleigh, N. C., as one of the daily observations made along the Mississippi river and its principal tributaries.

The House resolution for the adjournment on the 4th of July was taken up. A motion to refer to the Finance Committee was lost—yeas 19, nays 31. The resolution was discussed without action until the expiration of the morning hour.

The House Osage Indian land bill came up in order. Mr. MORRILL moved to postpone, and take up the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS made an ineffectual effort to get up the bill to enforce the Fifteenth amendment.

Mr. HOWE argued that the franking bill should take precedence, and several Senators insisted upon adhering to an alleged understanding on the previous day to take up Mr. Morrill's bill.

The Osage bill was finally proceeded with, occupying the balance of the day.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into the business of the morning hour, being the bill to regulate the civil service. After speeches against the bill by Messrs. Poland, Brooks, Morrill, of Maine, and Maynard, Mr. KELSEY moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived, yeas 45, nays 108. The discussion was continued by Mr. BENTON in opposition to the bill.

Amendments were offered by Mr. ARNELL providing that the bill shall apply without distinction as to sex; by Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, seeking to an equal participation of offices among the States, and by Mr. O'NELL to strike out the amount of fees for examination and certificate.

The bill and amendments were then, on Mr. JENCKES'S motion, recommitted and ordered printed.

Mr. ORTH, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report in the matter of the Paraguay investigation, and gave notice that he would call it up for action as soon as possible.

Mr. WARD presented the views of the minority.

Senate bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue bonds for the trade, the construction of the road, and to secure the same by mortgage, came up. Several amendments were offered and lost.

Dilatory proceedings were continued therefater until 6:30, when, by a vote of 76 to 67 the House adjourned to Monday.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

Twenty-Second Day's Proceedings.

Nothing New or Important Elicited—The Defense Rest Their Case.

NEW YORK, May 5.—On the opening of Court this morning Mr. Graham, referring to the cross-examination of Junius Henri Browne, read from Bartlett's commentaries that a man can be cross-examined as to his religious belief, or belief of after punishment. Browne had frequently expressed his disbelief in the Deity.

Donald Nicholson recalled: Received a package from Richardson, which I think was a pistol, on the 25th of November, immediately after the shooting. I gave it to Junius Henri Browne.

Mr. Graham was about to examine the witness further in this strain, but the Recorder ruled it inadmissable.

Mr. Melchoir P. Mason testified: I remember when McFarland was in my house; never saw him drunk; he and his wife appeared to be very happy; I did not receive a night-key from Laura; he never requested me give it to me; this was before the first shooting. The cross-examination elicited nothing material.

Dennis Shay recalled: Was in court when Howell was examined; Howell said to McFarland that if he (Howell) was Farlinger he would shoot Richard Richardson; this was in December, 1867.

Mr. Graham was about to examine the witness as to the meeting of McFarland and Richardson in the Astor House, which Browne declined to hear to-day. Some argument was had as to the admissibility of this evidence, which was intended to prove malice, and merely went in there on business to serve a summons on Richardson.

Isaac G. Reed, journalist, examined—Writes for the *Tribune* and *Sun*; knew Richardson; had seen him five or six times; had an interview with him immediately after the second shooting of Nov. 26; Richardson published it within four hours of the meeting used in my own case the exact words, as near as it was possible; in many cases I modified the language; when Greeley used "God damn," Richardson "cussed"; on cut of respect to Greeley; Mr. Greeley used that language; this was the interview; paragraphs from the *Journal* of the same date were read by Mr. Graham.

Lyman Low, recalled; I had a conversation with McFarland; told him I would have been able to get one earlier; I was in the paragraph room of the *Journal*; he gave me a ticket for the reading at Steinway Hall given by Mrs. McFarland and Mrs. Richardson; he did not know of it, and regretted that she should leave the house without the knowledge of her husband; he did not consent to her going on the stage but at the last moment; he was not present; Mrs. McFarland carried request of some of her friends; McFarland brought me an article, which I rejected and gave to Mr. Bill was published in the *Illustrated Monthly*.

Wm D. Norton was recalled, and Mr. Gerry said he would show that Richardson and Mrs. McFarland, while in Richardson's room, occupied only separated by a curtain, and Mrs. McFarland brought him in his meals in bed, and made up his bed.

The Court excluded this testimony, on the ground that it would occupy too much time successfully, being new testimony. Recess.

On reassembling Daniel J. Cummings testified: In a conversation with Junius Henri Browne, he told me Richardson was insane; Browne said he was afraid he would hurt somebody else in the *Tribune* office.

Q.—Did you, after the first shooting, have a conversation with Richardson when he said he was prepared for McFarland?

Mr. Graham argued anew in regard to the admissability of this testimony. Mr. Graham arguing that it showed that Richardson's mind was favorable to the plea of insanity should be made known to the jury.

The Recorder held the testimony incompetent, it must be excluded.

Mr. Wm. McFarland was recalled, and testified as to the authenticity of certain letters of Mrs. McFarland.

Mr. Gerry then submitted one dated November 21, 1859. It commenced, "My dear husband;" acknowledges the receipt of McFarland's letter and twenty dollars, and states how she will dispose of the sum. She was very much affected about what he said about the misunderstanding between them; acknowledges her letter to be sacrilege and obscene. The whole letter is replete with expressions of affection.

Mr. Graham asked to read another letter, showing that she did go to her father's house, not to be a burden to them, but to pay a family visit; they were so poor they could hardly support themselves. It was scarcely to be supposed they would support her. The Court excluded it.

Several other letters were read from Mrs. Sage the mother of Mrs. McFarland, including one dated December 5, 1867, after the separation, inviting McFarland and Percy to visit her.

Dr. Vance recalled: Have heard all the evidence from the beginning, and heard nothing to make me change an opinion heretofore given on the insanity of the prisoner. The defense here rested.

Witnesses for the prosecution were then called.

Thos. F. Holden testified: Am a son-in-law of Mr. Gilbert; was in the house on the Angora, 1869; never saw Mrs. McFarland until at Richardson's bedside; while in Gilbert's house Richardson was under my care.

Wheelwright Gilbert testified: Was at home during the entire month of August; Mrs. McFarland came to my house for the first time I know of a few days before the trial.

Curtis R. Gilbert testified: Was at home during the entire month of August; Mrs. McFarland came to my house in July; I was long board at the time. Court adjourned.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Meeting of Railway Officials Relative to Consolidations—Excitement Over the Patti Concert.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 5, 1870.

The respective roads through this city and the prospective lines centering here were represented by their officials in a meeting held for the purpose of agreeing upon the connections and other interests of the roads. A satisfactory understanding was had, and the roads now under contract will be pushed with the greatest possible vigor. Mr. Smith, of the Jackson and Fort Wayne Road, is confident of completing the road between here and Jackson, Mich., within ninety days. There are now about six hundred men at work, and they commence laying iron at three different points in a few days. The Grand Rapids and Indiana road will be finished between Fort Wayne and Sturgis, Mich., by the middle of next month.

Owing to the demand for seats at the Carlotta Patti concert, to be given here on next Monday night, it will be held in the rink building, instead of Hamilton's Hall as first arranged. There will be sufficient room in the former. Special trains are spoken of on the different roads in order to accommodate persons from different towns. Our citizens look for their greatest musical feast.

Advced.

We observe spring wheat flours have advanced about twenty-five cents per barrel. The celebrated, pure, *wholesome, nutritious, winter wheat* flours of the *Pittsburgh City Mills* are sold *as cheap* as western spring wheats, while they are one to two dollars per barrel intrinsically cheaper. Ask your grocer for Pittsburgh City Mills flour.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1870. NO. 200.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Conspiracy Against Napoleon—The High Court of Justice Convoked to Try the Conspirators—Gustave Flourens One of the Leaders—Close of the Debate on the Subject of Infallibility—The Woman Question in England—Spain will Consider no Proposition for the Sale of Cuba, &c.

The Woman Question in England.

LONDON, May 5.—The *Times* deplores the women's rights movement in the House of Commons last evening, and does not believe the women of England are at all in sympathy.

Napoleon's Object.

PARIS, May 5.—The *Siecle* explains the situation as follows: The government asks for unqualified approval of the past and *carte blanche* for the future.

Extradition of Gustave Flourens Demanded.

It is reported that the goverment has demanded of England the extradition of Gustave Flourens, on account of his complicity in the plot against the Emperor.

Archbishop Kenrick's Protest.

LONDON, May 5.—A Brussels dispatch says Archbishop Kenrick has gone to Naples to finish his protest against Papal Infallibility. Dupanioup's reply to Archbishop Spalding in the matter of infallibility will soon be published.

Infallibility.

The Pope has urged that the discussion of the infallibility question be closed before Ascension day. The committee on that subject in the Ecumenical Council has promised to present a revised *schema* immediately. One-tenth of the Bishops present, including Germans and Hungarians, voted against the *schemi* for a smaller catechism.

Conspiracy.

PARIS, May 5.—Traces of the conspiracy have been discovered at Marseilles. There is much agitation at Beziers. Troops are constantly arriving there.

High Court of Justice Convoked.

PARIS, May 5.—The *Journal Officiel* contains a decree convoking the High Court of Justice for the trial of those recently arrested for implication in the plot against the Emperor. Long before the issuance of this decree M. Ollivier demonstrated the existence of a revolutionary party, having for its aim the establishment of a democratic and social Republic. Its weapons are misrepresentation, systematic outrage, calumny, emmities and assassination. Our liberties, so far from appeasing, increase its frenzy. It sees in them only facilities for increased organization and extension of its influences. Its existence and purposes are shown by concealed depots of explosives and the columns of the journals which follow its fortunes. He exposes its designs, and declares himself in possession of evidence sufficient to prove criminal attempt and conspiracy. He reproduces parts of a speech in which he announced the existence of this party and told the conspirators that they could only reach success by one crime the reigning sovereign and the constitution, which would be its contrary fixing the form of the state itself. And they have resolved to execute that crime. Such is the plot in full. Their plans have for a long time been prepared. Under these circumstances it is our duty to the public to denounce the guilty. The number included, the nature and gravity of the affair, all early in January, 1870, would demand the exercise of the powers of the High Court in the trial and judgment of the accused.

Then follows a report of the Procureur General, showing that the plot against the Empire and revolutionists had come together to organize insurrection and assassination against the Emperor. The report gives some details of the conspiracy of February, and accuses the conspirators of having formulated a plan of campaign which followed the arrest of Rochefort, and of having decided upon assassinating the Emperor by the explosion of nitro-glycerine. The report publishes, for the purpose of proving the connection of the Marseilles plot with the Internationale Workingmen, a letter from Vollin, President of that society, in which he says he has sent money to behold concert for united action in case of an outbreak.

The report then passes to the new conspiracy, and declares that the confession of Beaury gives the clue to the motives which induced Flourens in a plot to assassinate the Emperor. A letter from Flourens to Beaury is looked to, wherein the question of the attempt is discussed, and the latter is urged to be "the good friend of Flourens, in which he writes him to assist at the amputations in the Rue de Rivoli, where Flourens will be on duty as medical aid, on the 29th of April, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon." The letter was found at the house of Ballot, and dated April 29, speaks likewise of that affair.

The report takes into account of the discovery of bombs, and states that there might be another, but that it would be more easily manufactured. The report announces the arrest of Ballot.

Procureur-General Grande Perret publishes in the *Journal Officiel* letters containing evidence of the conspiracy. Among them is one from them is the following from Gustave Flourens, which was found on Beury when arrested here:

MY DEAR FRIEND—I have duly received your three letters. The last, in which you addressed them by this way, and not through Paul Mail, London, enclosed in an envelope with my christian name, but I hope we shall not have to write any more, and that I shall see each other again in Paris, when all will have ended. I received my letter of the 19th, addressed to Fleury in which there is one for my friend of the bank. If he has duly received it, and if this friend has handed to you by hand, you will have found in the letter the enclosed letter for him, and there is an end of it. If not, you will not be able immediately the 400 francs are received. There is not a moment to be lost. Tell our friend the patient might go into the country and all will be delayed, but you will succeed. I reckon upon you to send the faithful Dunn to-morrow at night or in a cab. Take care of the money, and don't let the police get hold of it. If possible, I shall be very soon at Paris to assist you. Once more I repeat what I have already said to you, and you may count upon me. Do anything to do with it, or you must be successful.—Slatest good. GUSTAVE."

A Cargo of Arabs.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—The steamer Scandinavian, which sailed from here for Canada with a cargo of "London Arabs," or street boys, for Canada, where they are to be provided with homes.

Yachting.

LONDON, May 5.—The American yachts Dauntless and Sappho sailed yesterday in company around the Isle of Wight. This is the first time they have sailed together since they have been in English waters.

Newmarket Races.

LONDON, May 5.—The one thousand guineas stakes at Newmarket were won by Hester, Favosity second and Atlantis third.

Patti's Earnings.

The earnings of Adelina Patti the past season were 2,500,000 francs. Her husband has presents she has received. Her husband has contributed 1,500 francs to the funds of the Prefecture of Paris.

Free Transportation for Emigrants.

LONDON, May 5.—At the Queen's levee, yesterday, Hon. John Jay, American Minister to this country, presented Mr. Marsh, an Government offers of free passage in transports which will sail from Cork to Quebec in August. Only laborers recently discharged who wish to emigrate.

Decrease in Specie.

The returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £125,000 in specie during the week.

Rome.

ROME, May 4.—The Council to-day voted on the *schema* relative to the small catechism. One-tenth of the Bishops present voted *non placet*. Among them were Germans and Hungarian Bishops, who desire to preserve the catechism of Conisius.

Affairs in Spain.

LONDON, May 5.—It is reported the Spanish Government, deferring to petitions received from the Antilles, has suspended action on the new constitution for Porto Rico, and will consider no proposition for the sale of Cuba.

Gallivier to be Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The *Gaulois* says there is a rumor that Ollivier will soon exchange the Ministry of Justice for that of Foreign Affairs. The report is generally credited.

Parliament.

In the Commons to-night, M. Bauvier gave notice of his intention of moving the rejection of the female suffrage bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he saw no objection to the mint coining money for Bolivia, but the Government did not.

Mr. Otway said according to the latest official advices from Athens, ten of the Marathon brigands have been captured. An investigation into their case was proceeding.

Mr. Mansell, under Colonial Secretary, announced the settlement of the Red River difficulties.

The House went into Committee on the Irish land bill, Mr. Gray yielding to the ministerial pressure, postponed his amendment to the Irish land bill, making the Ulster custom general, providing for the arbitration of rents every fourteen years, and prohibiting subletting. An amendment granting compensation to the outgoing tenants gave rise to an excited debate, which was brought to a close by Mr. Gladstone. He implored the Committee to reject the amendment. The government has carefully weighed every word of the bill, especially the clauses providing for indemnification to outgoing tenants for their improvements. The House divided and the amendment was rejected, 229 to 199. The committee reported progress, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville, Colonial Minister, announced the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from Sir John Young, Governor General of Canada, reporting the pacific settlement of the Red River difficulty.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 5.—The steamship City of Manchester has arrived.

MOVILLE, May 5.—The steamer India, from New York for Glasgow, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, Evening, May 5.—Consols for money 94; account 94⅜. American securities—Illinois 92; Erie 19⅝; Illinois 112; Atlantic and Great Western 22.

FRANKFORT, May 5.—Bonds quiet at 93⅝@93¾.

PARIS, May 5.—Bourse quiet; rentes 74 francs 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 10⅝d; Orleans 11⅛@11¼d; sales 10,000 bales.

California white wheat 9s 6d@9s 7d; red winter 9s 2 @ 9s 3d; white 9s 10d@9s 11d. Western flour 29s. Corn—No 2 mixed 29s. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 36s 6d.

Pork firm at 108s. Beef 115s. Lard quiet at 69s. Cheese 78s. Bacon 58s for Cumberland, 63s 6d for short rib middles. Naval stores firm.

LONDON, May 5.—Tallow 41s 3d. Linseed firmer. Linseed oil heavy.

HAVRE, May 5.—Cotton quiet at 130 francs on spot, 127½ afloat.

ANTWERP, May 5.—Petroleum firmer at 53½ francs.

PARIS, May 5.—Bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 5,300,000 francs during the week.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Steel Clause—A Set up Thing—Let the Bill go Down—Evil Influences.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 3d, 1870.

The House to-day disposed of one entire page of the Tariff bill, by striking out the paragraphs on castings, glazed, tinned and enamelled hollow ware, cast iron steam, gas and water pipes and castings of iron not otherwise provided for.

The great contest then commenced on cast and other descriptions of steel in blooms billets, bars, rods, sheets, slabs, plates, coils or strips.

The Ways and Means Committee advised a duty of 3¼ cents, which, it was shown, would be less than 37½ ℔ cent. *ad valorem*. This duty, after a heated and animated debate, was cut down to 2½ cents per pound, at which rate our steel works must call a halt, unless such a reduction of labor and materials and fuel should occur as will enable them to compete with the Sheffield works. The higher rate was ably advocated by Schenck, Kelley, Maynard and Cleveland, and opposed with the most bitter and vehement denunciations by Allison, Brooks, Ingersoll, Judd, Asper and Eldridge. The argument was all on the side of the higher rate, but the thing was set up, and no possibility remained to the friends of the bill to reverse the vote of 78 to 67; nor could they succeed in striking out the clause (which would leave the duty as now), the vote being 61 to 75.

For this result, as I have always anticipated, we have to thank the defection of many New England members, who, having secured their own interests by ample protection—leaving them undisturbed,—with a duty of 45 per cent. on all steel goods, are so illiberal as to cut down the duty on what they call their *raw material* to a rate which will not exceed 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

I hope before the bill is passed by the House a proposition to reduce duties on all *manufactures of steel* to 25 per cent., will also be adopted, so that they may enjoy a taste of their own gruel.

The next clause on steel, of circular shapes or forms, cut, rolled or hammered to pattern, not otherwise provided for, was reduced from 6 cents to 3½ cents—a singular inequality, and one which will not be maintained. Only one more passenger rate, baggage, mail and express cars, 5; freight cars, 2; iron bridges, 2½; wooden do., 2½; stone do., 5; gross receipts, 5; gross—locomotive, 5; horses, 5; stations on main road, 5; wood and water, 5; all other railroad property, 5; sales, 5; carried, 705,278; gross tonnage, 1,496,909; killed—passengers, 2; employees, 9; others, 9; injured—passengers, 14; employees, 31; others, 11.

The Catawissa Railroad.

From the tenth annual report of the Catawissa Railroad Company we gather the following facts:

Receipts last year	$420,171 10
Being $9,541 9-100 per mile of road.)	
Work, maintenance and generalexpenses	$428,318 18
The business of the year again shows a large increase of tonnage over the previous year—19,350-100 per cent.; the receipts for the same period show a increase of 11.85-100 per cent. The increase in expenses being 8.36-1,000 per cent. The results of the year's business we feel to be quite encouraging. Besides completing the repairs and renewals necessary to bring the road to a high state of efficiency and standard of economical working—thereby increasing the per centage of working expenses to 75.64 per cent.—the company has been able to divide to the preferred stockholders seven per cent. on the preferred and outstanding. About fifteen miles of the track between Danville and Milton were last year ballasted with refuse coal and rock hauled from your mines. There were put in the track during the year 1,000 tons of new iron, 1,200 eight hundred and twenty-six and one-half tons of new steel rails, 1,800 fish joints, 2,000 plates and bolts, twenty-five tons of spikes, and 1,000 cross ties, a thousand lies. The entire length of right of way has been cleared of all brush and overgrowth, and the ditches have been thrown open. The road bed of which is a much dryer and firmer road-bed.

The Somerset Branch Road.

LIBERAL PROPOSITION FROM A PHILADELPHIA FIRM.

The Somerset *Herald* of this week says: "We are gratified to be able to announce that W. J. Baer, Esq., President of the road, has received a proposition from a highly responsible firm in Philadelphia, offering to furnish the iron, locomotives and cars for the road and take the bonds of the company in final payment. All that is necessary now, is to raise a few thousand dollars more to put the road-bed, masonry, and ballasting and the building of the road will be assured. If our friends in the county will act promptly and with a reasonable degree of liberality, the road will be let to contractors, so as to extend it as far as Berlin this season and make the estimates."

Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.

FORMAL TRANSFER TO THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

The Erie *Dispatch* of Wednesday says: "On Monday last, the officers of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, Hon. Wm. L. Scott, President; F. N. Finney, Superintendent, and G. V. Maus, General Freight Agent, took a special train for Newcastle where they met J. N. McCullough, General Manager, J. D. Layng, Superintendent, Wm. Thaw, Jr., Passenger Agent, and F. R. Myers, General Passenger Agent, of the Ohio and Pennsylvania. Ford Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and representatives of the Pennsylvania Central Co., for the transfer of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad to that corporation. The transfer was closed up in due form, and the road is now up to this city, to look over the locality and arrange for the freight business pertaining to the road, and also looked through the shops here, when they adjourned to the railroad office, and the formal transfer of the road was effected. The general office will be at Pittsburgh. It is not probable that there will be any sweeping changes in the list of employees here, but quite likely that some transfers to new duties will be made, and some assigned to duty elsewhere on the line. The road is hereafter to be operated as a branch of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, which is owned by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad."

THE RICHMOND CALAMITY.

An Appeal to the Benevolent.

Mayor Brush yesterday received the following circular from Messrs. Wm. P. Mumford, G. K. Gilmer, David R. Parker and Miss E. T. Van Lew, the committee appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States in regard to the condition and circumstances of the sufferers by the recent calamity at the capital:

"Our beautiful city has again been visited by a dire calamity. We have been called to mourn the loss of many of our most valued and beloved citizens. Scarcely a family in our midst but has to sorrow from the wing of the Angel of Death. We do not mourn as those without hope.

We have the sympathy of the good and generous in every portion of our land, and we can implore their aid through them to the Lord of kind and beneficent Providence. Many sweet drops of comfort are mingled in the bitter cup of our affliction.

The number of sufferers in this great calamity is more than three hundred and fifty persons, of whom sixty-five have died and many more are seriously injured. Many of the families of those whose lives were taken from us, and many others who were dependent for support upon those who were killed and are now helpless to give assistance, are suffering for the necessaries of life. To these we will extem it a privilege to minister; but we would especially invoke the spirit of harmony and charity that is now extended to us, and in our sympathies ignore all political and social distinctions, and the hours of communion with God.

"The object of the address is in the interests of a common humanity, to afford an opportunity to the benevolent of the whole country to give such assistance as their feelings may prompt."

We would suggest to our philanthropic citizens that a meeting or meetings be held, and that some aid be extended the sufferers from the old Iron City, which has itself been the recipient of aid from other cities in times of great calamities. It should our citizens not believe a meeting necessary, they can call on Mayor Brush and leave their contributions with him, and they will be promptly forwarded to Richmond.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Abstract of Collections in the Twenty-Second District During April.

Following is an abstract of the collections of Internal Revenue in the Twenty-second District, during the month closing April 30th, as furnished by Thos. W. Davis, Esq., the Collector:

Total collections on spirits	$ 36,767 02
Total collections on tobacco	37,351 61
Total collections on fermented liquors	16,753 79
Total collections on banks and bankers	4,057 20
Total collections on gross receipts	9,549 56
Total collections on sales	3,969 28
Total collections on special taxes not elsewhere enumerated	3,233 57
Total collections on incomes	14,749 91
Total collections on legacies	227 77
Total collections on successions	1,717 04
Total collections on articles in schedule "A"	121 95
Total collections on gas	4,967 11
Total collections not otherwise herein provided for	16 30
Total collections on penalties, &c	52 41
Grand total	$127,882 55

It Has Been Decided

That Jenkins & Bro. are furnishing the best roast coffee in the city. They are also selling Rio and Java coffees at low figures. Dealers should get prices before purchasing.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Air Line from Washington to Chicago.

The Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Road—Statistics of Prominent Railroads—The Catawissa Road—The Somerset Branch Road—Transfer of Erie and Pittsburgh Road.

Washington to Chicago.

AN AIR LINE RAILROAD ROUTE.

It is understood, says the Washington *Chronicle*, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have made such arrangements as will secure them a through line to Chicago, beyond Pittsburgh. And it is said in Baltimore and Ohio railroad circles that in less than a year from this time there will be what is termed an air line of railway transit from Washington to Chicago. Should this come to pass a multitude of people, such as excursionists, bridal parties, &c., will visit Washington that now go to it by the old roundabout or elbow route. A vast deal of freight, like meats, grains, flour, dairy products, fruits, cattle, sheep and swine, horses, hay, ale, beer, &c., will also reach us more cheaply from the West than now.

So it will be also by the extension of the Northern (Pa.) Central through Baltimore to this city, under the name of the Baltimore and Potomac Railway. A most important thing that will reach

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1870.

IF the Senate agrees to the House resolution, Congress will adjourn on the 4th day of July. While the Senate is well ahead in its business the reverse is the case in the House, and the facts do not warrant the conclusion that the adjournment on the day named will see the business completed even to the usual extent.

WILL some one capable of doing it examine the question, what effect does the *Congressional Globe* have in stimulating speech making, whereby public business is retarded and the sessions protracted? It is not difficult to imagine that to figure in that gazette is the chief end of not a few members of both branches of Congress, and that in this respect the publication amounts to a nuisance which ought to be suppressed.

THE Cumberland, Md., *Allegonian*, in a recent issue, stated that it had been "assured by parties who know" that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company would not be open to the public for nearly two years. W. O. HUGHART, Esq., President and Superintendent of the road, who is presumed to be as good authority on the subject as any one, stated yesterday that the road will be open to traffic and travel by January next, the time originally named. The road is progressing eastwardly as rapidly as possibly, twenty-five hundred men being at work along the line.

THE reported conspiracy in Paris was unquestionably an imperial dodge. The Emperor stood in need of something of the kind, and nothing in the world was easier for him to bring about. It may not, however, avail him to the extent he expects, but the trick—if it really be one—affords some idea of the emergency in which the Emperor finds himself. What startling devices will not effect in his behalf, coercion will. For this the Emperor is evidently preparing. The submission to the people of France of a popular constitution must necessarily be a farce, so far as any real expression is concerned; but the operation is likely to convey to the Emperor some unpleasant intimations concerning the real sentiments of the French people.

IT seems likely now that Mrs. LINCOLN will receive a pension from the Government. Anything more discreditable to the American people than the measure hitherto dealt out to the widow of our late President we fancy can not be found in the history of the country. In order to say or feel the truth of the statement it is not necessary to admire Mrs. LINCOLN. In fact, her qualities have nothing to do with the subject. ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S services and the character of the American people are the only factors of the question, the only points which ought to have been considered. Common generosity or magnanimity, to say nothing of gratitude, ought to have shielded her infirmities from the comments and if possible from the knowledge of the public. Instead of such becoming reserve, vulgar newspapers in every section of the land proclaimed everything known or suspected to her discredit, and even so-called statesmen joined in the howl of denunciation and contempt. Even if it had been absolutely certain that she did not need assistance, common decency demanded that her request for it should not be refused. And what a pitiable spectacle we have presented to the world! While laboring men in England, and even in France and Germany, have contributed of their slender means to provide some slight expression of their love and reverence for the great liberator to be sent to his widow, the nation has actually allowed her to *seem* in positive want. And all the time we have added hypocrisy to our shame, by affecting enthusiasm for the memory of her dead husband.

The only objection of any force or plausibility we ever heard made to the requested pension is the danger of the precedent. In fact, the circumstances of the case are so exceptional that no objection can justly lie against the grant on that score. And we are quite confident the sound sense and right sentiment of the country will not only approve of the pension, but feel that by its bestowal a blot has been removed from our national good name.

JUST at the present time the attention of most reading people is, we suppose, turned, more or less, to the subject of insanity, by the great trial for weeks going on in New York. No doubt, in the discussion destined to be provoked by the verdict of the jury, much will be said about the conditions and phenomena of the disease, and about the amount and nature of the proofs required to establish its existence in any instance. In connection with this subject some interest attaches to the case of M. DE PUYPARLIER, mentioned in late foreign papers. On the ground of monomania he was pronounced incapable of managing his own property, and was placed in confinement in Paris, where he lived. In regard to the propriety of this treatment, his family were divided in opinion. Though he had been examined by specialists and duly certified as insane, some of his friends, dissatisfied with the decision, had him brought before the proper court, that his condition might be again inquired into. M. PUYPARLIER conducted himself with perfect propriety at the audience, but took advantage of the withdrawal of attention from himself by the interest of the debate on his case, to mingle quietly with the crowd and make his escape. His next proceeding strikes us as having been pre-eminently rational. He went straight to the house of a friend whom he knew to sympatize with his desire of freedom, and who lent him some money. He then took the train for Boulogne, from which place he went on with as little delay as possible to London. At London, he put up at the Greenwich Hotel and dined.

After dinner he inquired for the address of a physician celebrated for his skill in treating insanity, whom he requested to call in another physician eminent in the same way. To these gentlemen M. PUYPARLIER described his case and concluded by proposing to place himself for eight months under their supervision, that they might decide whether he was insane or not. We are told that the mad-doctors, after the interview, said to each other, "If this man is a fool, he is wiser than many people who pass for models of reason." A journalist who relates the story says that M. PUYPARLIER seems to him "not only not a fool, but to possess a distracting and distressing degree of wisdom—humiliating for the judges who had ordered him into confinement." The fact is really, perhaps, a curious illustration of insanity. PUYPARLIER seems not to have been sure of his own sanity, but he had reason enough to inform him that London physicians, ignorant of his family and uninfluenced by any one, would be able to judge his condition with more fairness than the specialists of Paris.

MR. HOLMAN, of Indiana, asserted in the House of Representatives, a few days ago, that more than one hundred and seventy bills were then pending, the result of which, if adopted, would be to appropriate more than two hundred and fifty millions of acres of the public land. The bill, at the time under discussion and which was presently passed by a vote of ninety-seven against sixty-nine, assigned 940,000 acres to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville in Oregon. A large proportion of the bills referred to are in favor of railroad and other corporations. It is stated, we suppose, truly that to such organizations, in the last ten years, a hundred and fifty millions of acres of the public land have been granted.

But little reflection is necessary to enable every citizen to comprehend the importance of this subject of the distribution or assignment of the public lands. Years ago, it was a matter of prolonged and earnest controversy among the statesmen and politicians of the country. But the points then made possess little interest for the present generation. With us the only vital question seems to be the policy of appropriating territory to great corporations, and in regard to this method of distribution there is neither as much unanimity nor as much precision of views as one might reasonably have expected to exist on a subject of the kind. The absence of harmony of opinion, perhaps the absence of mature and intelligent consideration of the question, may be infertible from a single fact. On the 21st of March the House of Representatives adopted a resolution declaring that the system of granting public lands to railroads and other corporations should be discontinued, and on the 29th of April the same House, by a large vote, made an assignment which not two months before it had pronounced impolitic. Consistency, however beautiful, is not always admirable, and it is sometimes true wisdom to reverse one's action, on increase of knowledge. But really it would appear that a body of men selected from the entire population of the country on the score of their superior intelligence, ought to have made up their minds about a matter of such wide-reaching concern as the one involved in these acts. Did the Lobby make them change their minds?

To private citizens, interested in politics only as they desire the welfare of their country, it would surely be a great comfort to see by their course in Congress that their chosen representatives thoroughly understand and feel themselves competent to deal with the great railroad interest. No well informed citizen is ignorant that it is a subject of great complications, and that the troubles of the future to which it is likely to give rise demand intelligent attention in the present.

Whatever fear or misgivings as to the future control and influence of the roads may disturb the people, we believe they are upon the whole favorable to judicious appropriation, even to corporations, for railroad and telegraph purposes. Declamatory arguments like those with which Mr. HOLMAN occupied the attention of the House a few days ago, make no impression on the popular mind. All such appeals are sufficiently met and answered by the fact that the vast territories of the West are most effectually opened up and made accessible to settlers by the railroads which the appropriations cause to be built. The laboring men who have emigrated or purpose to emigrate into those new regions are all favorable to the roads, almost without consideration of the cost. General principles and remote consequences are for the meditation and action of Congress.

Fair Warning.

The audacious proposition of certain Republicans to disband the Republican party in the interest of Free Trade, has elicited some plain talk from the New York *Tribune*, In the course of an editorial, that paper gives the gentlemen the following fair warning:

> Again we insist that the Republican party can be upheld only by respect freely accorded by its members to each others convictions. If the Free Traders in that party wish to turn the Protectionists out of it we bid them set about the job at once, and hope they'll have good time. If they choose to put themselves, they have a perfect right to do so, and we shall not try to stop them; but if they choose to stay in the party and let us stay also, they may wisely as well as justly concede that we Protectionists hold our opinions by as valid a tenure as they hold theirs. They may go farther and fare no better.

SINCE the decision of Judge Giles in the Baltimore City Passenger Railway case, a number of cars have appeared on the streets of that city bearing the words: "Colored persons admitted to this car." The *American* tells us there was some curiosity to know how "that class of our citizens" would demean themselves in the enjoyment of this "newly acquired right," and the astonishing discovery was made that "colored people are governed in their personal movements by precisely the same laws that control other people," and consequently the proprietors of the cars were disappointed in their anticipated gains by the luxurious enjoyment afforded the colored people in riding in crowded street cars. The *American*, however, sensibly observes:

> "A very striking proof of the fact that the prejudice against colored people as passengers in the public conveyances is a wretched affectation, born sometimes of pride, sometimes of ignorance, and very generally of ruffianism, can be found in the summary manner in which the whole matter was settled in Pennsylvania. During the year 1866 a number of ruffianly conductors had distinguished themselves by dragging colored women from the seats they had taken among the other passengers, and pushing them into the "smoking car." When the Legislature met in 1867 a law was passed which provided that there should be no distinction among passengers on the public conveyances on account o color. From that day to this there never has been a complaint on either side."

THE sudden resignation of Col. Kirwan, the Fenian Secretary of War, has greatly embarrassed the O'Neill movement, as much reliance was placed on him, he being in possession of all the particulars of the projected campaign. O'Neill's difficulty with the Senate occurred shortly after the Pittsburgh convention, and was caused by the Senate refusing to sanction his drawing three dollars per day, in addition to his salary of $2,000 per annum, which he thought too small to compensate him for loss of time and business, traveling expenses, &c. O'Neill's chief officers now are Col. Donnelly, formerly military organizer, and a legal gentleman well known in New York. But he has the arms and munitions of war at his command, including field batteries; and two regiments of artillery, one commanded by Col. Lewis, of Vermont, and the other by an experienced officer whose name has not been given. He is still bent on carrying out his original purpose of invading Canada, although well aware that the Senate wing is working zealously against him, and that his main strength is in the West, where the influence of the Senate cannot fail to be felt.

THE recent publication in the Sheffield *Daily Telegraph*, of a "startling rumor" in which it was alleged that the Prince of Wales was likely to appear in the Divorce Court, again, in a case of the Earl of Sefton against the Countess, is pronounced an utter fabrication, and the Earl has instituted a suit for libel against Mr. Leng, the printer and publisher of that paper. The affidavit of the Prince, filed in the Court of Queen's bench, avers that he was never guilty of the slightest impropriety with the Countess of Sefton, and that he cannot conceive of anything that could have suggested or given rise to such a statement. The joint affidavit of the Earl and Countess states that they have lived together in perfect harmony and affection since their marriage, and that there never has been the slightest impropriety of any kind between the Prince of Wales and the Countess.

THE McFarland trial, at New York, "drags its slow length along," twenty-one days having been consumed, and 102 witnesses examined, thirteen for the prosecution and eighty-nine for the defense. It is thought that the whole of the testimony, including the rebuttals and sur-rebuttals, will be concluded on Thursday; and on Friday Mr. Graham will address the jury in the summing up of this extraordinary trial. It is probable that the closing speeches will consume considerable time, as the counsel on both sides will go over the whole ground in review of the testimony of this large number of witnesses. The charge of the Court will also be elaborate and consume some time.

WE are sticklers for the sanctity of nominations, and hostile to bolting in every form and shape. We cannot afford to run any risks in this matter, and there be any reasonable excuse for dissatisfaction with our nominees in view of the impending struggle through the next Legislature a fair and equitable apportionment till.

THE Somerset *Herald* is from the Somerset *Herald*, edited by Edward Scull, Esq. Will Mr. Scull pretend to say that he would vote for, and counsel others to do the same, men known to be openly and unequivocally corrupt politicians? Does he believe the Republican party can long retain the respect and support of the honest masses by being "sticklers for the sanctity of nominations," and voting for bad and incompetent men?

IT is related of John Graham that in one of his boisterous flights on the McFarland case, just as he had sneeringly used the term "woman," his eye rested on Mrs. Calhoun, who stood calm and dignified, but with a reproachful countenance, when he became embarrassed and stammered, "I beg your pardon, madam, I should have said lady!" This gives Graham more credit for fine sentiment and delicacy than his general demeanor during the trial would warrant; besides, there is nothing reproachful in the term "woman," which so many regard as of higher significance than "lady." The anecdote is apocryphal.

THE *World* gives the "revenue reformers," or professing Republicanism, notice that "they must choose between surrendering their new connections and sundering their old party ties." So face the music, gentlemen, and prepare for one or the other. The *World* says the arms of the Democracy are ready to receive you, and it invites you to come. We think we see the Chicago and St. Louis Republican papers of the free trade order already rushing to the proffered embrace.

APROPOS the mania for personalities among editors, the following from the *Tribune:* "This is terrible. Why cannot editors learn that the public wants of them nothing but the publication of news and temperate, dignified, gentlemanly explanation and criticism of current events? The denunciation of a rival, the blackening of a private character, the use of passionate language in debate, are offenses against the canons of the profession, and every true journalist will frown upon them."

IT is authoritatively charged in the Philadelphia *Press* that certain Democratic Congressmen, representing the strongest Iron and manufacturing districts of Pennsylvania, have been in the habit, during the discussion on the tariff bill, of voting with the free-traders when the vote, taken *viva voce*, is not recorded, and with the protectionists when the yeas and nays are called and recorded. This belongs to the lowest stratum of political meanness, and the deceptious gentlemen should be ferreted out and ventilated.

AMONG the most recent discoveries made by Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, is that there are no less than 3,000 mules in the supposed service of the Quartermaster's Department, most of whom are engaged wholly in the business of "eating their heads off." The Quartermaster General protested that all of this army of the long-eared was required for present or expected duty, but General Belknap failed to see it, and will forthwith order the sale of five thousand of Gen. Meigs's pets.

THE provision of law relating to census taking which imposes a fine of $30 on persons refusing to answer questions put by the census taker, was probably from a thorough knowledge of human nature, more especially that kind which usually declines to commit itself on the question of age.

AN Alleghany county, New York, man who died recently, left his wife one cent, his brother a few dollars, and $5,000 for the erection of a monument to himself. He is clearly entitled to the monument, but his wife should be permitted to furnish the inscription.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Omaha *Daily Herald* has a paper by Dr. H. Latham on our Future Sources of Supply for Meat and Wool, wherein he argues that the wide belt of country which separates the Missouri and Mississippi from the Rocky Mountains, and known generally as "the Plains," is to be our great and permanent feeding ground for the flocks and herds destined to feed our great cities.

In Europe the Freemasons are beginning to move against the Pope. The Grand Lodge of the "Sun," at Bayreuth, has sent out an open letter to all other lodges, reminding Freemasons that the rules of their association bind them to keep a watch upon the present proceedings of the Vatican, in so far as they may be inimical to the general welfare. The dogma of infallibility is characterized as the beginning of a Romish war upon the moral and spiritual development of the age.

A German wag advertises the "latest invention" as follows: "To let or for sale—now on exhibition, a steam Dogma-creating machine of 500 effective power, which works with the greatest precision and turns out 20 new dogmas per hour. Inquire at Rome, corner Bull's Angle and Jesuit Lane."

Hereafter none but Bostonians to the manner born are to be allowed to grind hand-organs or to vend apples and peanuts in the streets of Boston. This arrangement, we are told, is "to prevent New York city and other places from filling up with organ-grinders" the sacred Hub, and to enable "regular fruit dealers, who have shops, where they may feel that their business is injured by those persons who have no rents, &c., to pay, to have the obstacle removed."

The liquor prohibition party in Ohio will hold their State Convention at Columbus on June 1, and will nominate a candidate for each of the offices of Secretary of State, Comptroller of the Treasury, member of the Board of Public Works, and Supreme Judge.

General Sherman has prohibited the use of violet and all like various "colored" inks in official correspondence and records throughout the army, except carmine or red ink, as generally used in indorsement, ruling, or in record books.

The "relapsing fever" prevails in Philadelphia. A city paper says: The street in which it originated has sent out altogether over two hundred victims suffering from the disease, and yet the Board of Health does nothing to impede its progress. The vicinity is quite as foul and fever-generating as ever, and unless active measures are speedily taken to remedy the evil, it is impossible to say to what limits this rightful deadly disease may not attain.

An Ohio quince grower has been very successful for two years past with this fruit. His treatment of the tree is very simple. He spades the ground of his orchard every spring, and scatters a peck of coal ashes around each tree. He finds salt the best manure for the quince, and applies about one quart to the ground under each tree after the soil has been spaded, and another quart when the quinces are about half grown. Last year he sold three hundred bushels of quinces from his orchard of three-fourths of an acre.

The Episcopalians of Boston and vicinity are forming an association for the promotion of sociability; in furtherance of which they contemplate establishing a reading room and apartment for meetings, free to the clergy and laity of the diocese.

The late cold snap in Southern Illinois did little harm to the orchards. Of peaches, it is estimated that about 20 per cent. of the crop has been killed, but should the balance mature, there will be no want of peaches, in Egypt at least. It is believed that the apples have escaped entirely. The pears and strawberries, however, did not fare so well.

In a speech delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association, at Louisville, Mr. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, related a laughable incident. He and another Cincinnatian were introduced to a school in Halifax. The teacher told his pupils where Cincinnati was, and added that they had more and bigger hogs there than in any place else in the world, and, said he, "We have two representatives here today." Mr. Miller said it was a mixed compliment, but they had to take it.

The Hartford *Courant* relates that somebody recently asked a Bristol (Conn.) gentleman how many clocks were made yearly in that place. "Let me see, let me see; well—ah," said the gentleman, slowly. "Oh, give me a rough estimate," said the inquirer. "Is it twelve, fifteen—twenty thousand?" "Oh, fiddle-sticks!" replied the gentleman, "I was trying to get within a hundred thousand. We make three a minute in this town and all over in Waterbury there is one establishment that makes one a minute." Three a minute, ten hours a day, three hundred and ten working days—558,000 clocks a year in Bristol alone.

It was stated that a New York German banking firm has received a cable telegram to-day that the Prussian Government had issued an order to the different bourses in that kingdom to strike off from their official quotations and dealings all American railroad bonds and securities.

A lady's wig disposing of about $800,000 worth of property is contested in Philadelphia, it being contended that when the will was signed, the deceased was not in her right senses, as evidence of which it is stated that she kept pistols in the house, and would daily engage in firing at a mark in the yard.

Europe, says the *Engineering Magazine*, contains 70,718 miles of railway, composed of 150,000,000 tons of rails, on which 400,000 passenger carriages and 600,000 baggage cars are dragged by 18,000 locomotives, over 52,000 bridges and 34 mile of tunnels, at a cost of $60,000,000 per annum, with a consumption of 4,000,000 tons of coal.

The Australian preserved meat imported into England has, it is asserted, hitherto proved an unsuccessful experiment, as people will not touch the strange food, preferring to go without food altogether rather than taste an unrelished dish. The importation of live cattle from Brazil has, therefore, been attempted, and the River Plate Company has recently sent 500 oxen, which arrived in good order at Falmouth.

A private letter from an officer of the General Credit and Discount Company (limited) of London says that a combination has been formed under the auspices of that company to lay a telegraph cable from England direct to Narragansett Bay. The letter says that all the capital stock has been taken, and the manufacture of the cable will be shortly begun.

The *National Gazette*, of Berlin, says: "According to an ancient usage, the father of a seventh child was authorized to ask the King of Prussia to become his godfather. This usage had recently become obsolete. The King has now decreed that he would in future be the godfather to every eighth child."

THE trial before the First United Presbyterian Presbytery of New York, of the Rev. Charles B. Smyth, for an undue partiality for "gin and milk," is exciting considerable amusing comment by the press of that city, one of them regarding it as an illustration of the truth of the Rev. Mr. Stiggins's remark to Mr. Weller, that "all taps are vanities." The gravity of Mr. Smyth's multiplied offenses are set forth in eight counts of indictment, comprised as follows:

> "After he had finished the sermon, Smyth called together the six reporters who were present, and asked them to take some refreshments. Then he led them to a well known liquor and refreshment saloon on the avenue near by, and they passed in by the private door. Beefsteaks and oysters having been ordered, Smyth turned to the reporters and asked them what they would drink. Their orders having been given, he himself requested the bar-keeper to bring him "some of the same." This turned out to be gin and milk, of the former of which liquids his reverence took five tumblers, swallowing the dose with evident relish. The viands having been disposed of, all arose to leave, and Mr. Smyth, turning to the bar-keeper, carelessly requested him to 'hang that up.' The barkeeper, who seemed to know him, said 'All right,' and the party passed out and separated."

That Mr. Smyth should have manifested hospitality to newspaper reporters—that he should have gone to an eating saloon—that he should have ordered beefsteak and oysters and "drinks all round," was unseemly enough, but might with proper explanation have been forgiven the erring minister; but that he should have requested the barkeeper, in familiar parlance, to "hang that up," was a climax of hardness and experienced wickedness not to be overlooked. In vain the reverend gentleman plead that his residence was distant five miles from the scene of worship, that he needed refreshment and stimulus; that he only took six teaspoonsful of gin and had but two reporters with him; the remark of "hang that up" was sufficient to hang him up, and he was severely rebuked by those who dearly loved him, and a committee of three appointed to report on the propriety of further action.

THE Detroit *Post* records the wonderful skill of a counterfeiter named John B. Trout, now serving out a sentence in the Indiana State prison, who was brought on to that city as a witness before the United States Court to show the connection of the Johnson family with the counterfeiting business in Indiana from 1866 to 1867. Trout went into a minute description of the process of engraving plates and printing notes, and the uses of the various implements seized in Johnson's house. But the most wonderful exhibition of his skill was in telling the name of the engraver of a plate by examination of a bill printed from it. He was thoroughly familiar with the work of all the engravers. He detected a counterfeit from a genuine bill at a glance. He readily designated as counterfeit an issue which even the treasury department took as genuine for some time before detecting as false, the department then being obliged to cancel the genuine issue because the false was so nearly perfect. The United States Marshal has a book containing samples of all the counterfeits yet issued. Trout looked at these bills and told the engraver correctly each name with very little examination. Trout could not describe the process by which he distinguished these various bills, but spoke of it as an indescribable instinct.

THE variety of languages spoken in the Ottawa Legislature, in Canada, was recently quite a source of embarrassment. The Speaker had occasion to call, in English, a disorderly member to order; the member did not understand, and the call was repeated in French; then upon a third member began to remonstrate in Gaelic; the Speaker responded in what was supposed to be Greek; a Mr. Abbott thought it Choctaw, and uttered in forcible but not eloquent English his protest against such bad language, whereupon a Mr. Levisconte began an elaborate harangue in Spanish. It is suggested that the Parliament House be called the new Tower of Babel.

TWO colored men, one a graduate of Queens College, Montreal, and the other of the University of Paris, have been selected as delegates from Howard University to the National Medical Association. On which the Medical Society of the District of Columbia are sending circulars to the medical societies of the South urging a full Southern representation in order to prevent their admission. When will these Southern people learn the stubborn fact that "A man's a man for a' that?"

STATE POLITICS.

Representative Elisha W. Davis has withdrawn from the canvass in the Tenth Legislative District.

It is claimed that Philadelphia, by the new apportionment of the Legislature, will get about six Senators and twenty-two Representatives.

In view of the approaching nominating conventions, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* urges the selection of none but honest, intelligent and capable men for office. It says: "The man who votes to place in positions of trust and responsibility a lot of dishonest and incompetent men, simply because they have secured by chicanery and fraud, or other means, places upon his party ticket, is unworthy to exercise the privileges of citizenship. He degrades himself to the level of his candidates and deserves all the ills that can be heaped upon him by legislation that is bought and sold. If persons with bad records are nominated in this city they will be repudiated from the day the ticket is made; and care will be taken that respectable and honorable men shall be presented for the franchise of those who are determined to purify our local politics. It will be better to make this violent remedy unnecessary; but it will certainly be applied if the evil is to be cured. It might as well be understood by the hack politicians that the day of blind obedience to the behests of those who chance to obtain control of the party nominations is passed forever. The people hereafter will exercise their independent judgments in criticizing the merits of candidates; and the influential press will encourage them in the effort."

Among the candidates named for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1872 are the following: Gen. John F. Hartranft, of Montgomery county, at present Auditor General; Col. H. H. Lake, of Somerset, member of Congress; Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, late State Senator; Gen. Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland, holding no official position; James H. Campbell, Esq., of Philadelphia, late Minister to Sweden; Wayne McVeigh, attorney-at-law, of Chester, and son-in-law to Senator Cameron; Hon. John Cessna, late member of Congress; Thos. E. Cochran, Esq., of York, formerly Auditor General; Col. Francis Jordan, of Dauphin, at present Secretary of the Commonwealth; Col. J. M. Kerr, of Cambria, late Surveyor General; Hon. D. J. Morrill, Esq., of Cambria; Gen. Harry White, State Senator of Indiana; W. W. Ketcham, Esq., of Cumberland; Governor Geary, was the most popular candidate in 1869. General Horace Porter, Private Secretary to President Grant, and formerly of Pennsylvania; Hon. James L. Graham, State Senator of Allegheny; Hon. George V. Lawrence, formerly member of Congress, of Allegheny, Indiana county; Hon. Elisha W. Davis, member of Legislature, of Philadelphia; Hon. E. Billingfelt, State Senator, of Lancaster county; Hon. William Worthington, Secretary of Board of State Charities, Chester county.

The Democratic Committee of Bedford county, after trying the Crawford county system one year, by a vote of twenty to four have returned to the delegate system. The old party managers last control of the machine when by the hands of the people, and they are determined not to give the people another chance.

J. G. Adlum, of Altoona, announces himself as a candidate for the Legislature in Blair county, as follows: "Having been frequently 'interviewed' by Republicans from different parts of the county, requesting me to suffer my name to be used in connection with the Assembly, I will yield to their wishes and offer myself as a candidate for that position, subject to the decision of the Republican party at the ensuing primary election. As I belong to no Chigger clique, if nominated and elected, will endeavor to carry out the will of my constituents in all needful reforms."

Messrs. Johnson and Ames, the Crawford county representatives in the present Legislature, do not seem to be in the best possible odor at home. At the recent meeting of the Republican County Committee at Meadville, Mr. W. W. Bloss offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the course pursued by Messrs. Ames and Johnson, our representatives in the State Legislature and that we extend to them our thanks for the able manner with which they discharged their duties.

Young Drum, convicted two years ago in the Westmoreland court of killing a man in Greensburg, and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of years, has been pardoned by the Governor.

In December, 1868, Miss Mary Clark, of Bloomfield, Perry county, lost her voice by illness, since which time she has been unable to speak above a whisper. On Sunday last, after a fit of coughing, it suddenly returned, and she is now able to speak as loud as ever.

PERSONAL.

It may be remembered, says *Galignani's Messenger*, that some time since the son of the Count D'Aquila Bourbon contracted a marriage which was not exactly to the taste of His Royal Highness, the father. The young married couple went to the United States, and after remaining there some months, lately returned to Paris. A reconciliation has now been effected, and a family meeting took place on April 19th, when everything passed over with the greatest cordiality.

General Grant has concluded a land purchase of $20,000 near Bladensburg.

Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, United States Attorney, started for Washington on Monday evening. It is understood on good authority that he intends resigning his position about the 1st of July, and that he will then be appointed Attorney General of Brooklyn Court, in place of Mr. Hoar, who is reported to have announced his intention of withdrawing from the Cabinet.

Says a New York letter: "I think that I am justified in adding a new name to the brief list of our successful female lecturers. It is that of Miss Virginia F. Townsend, the noblest and most popular writer of stories for children. She made her *debut* as a lyceum lecturer on Saturday evening last, in the Brooklyn Athenæum, under the auspices of the woman's club of that city. Miss Townsend has been so long and so favorably known as a Reformed author appearance on the lecture platform naturally called out a large and highly intelligent audience."

Ecclesiastical electioneering and wire-pulling has recently been the sensation of San Francisco. Rev. Mr. Wyatt, of Trinity Church, being on a visit to the East, his place was so well supplied by Rev. Mr. Birdsell that an attempt was made to install the latter permanently. An election was duly ordered, closely contested on the issue. The Birdsell party was narrowly defeated and that gentleman refused to supply, even till Wyatt's return. In St. James Church, finances have been the bone of contention, the prosecutor having to sue for $2,000 of back salary.

The marriage of General J. C. Kelton, A. A. G., formerly on duty at the War Department, with Miss Josephine P. Campbell, daughter of Hon. W. B. Campbell, United States Consul at Dresden, Saxony, was celebrated in that city on the 20th ultimo, at All Saints Church. The ceremony was conducted in style of great magnificence, the church being crowded with the Saxon nobility. After the ceremony a reception and wedding breakfast was held at the Consulate, after which the bridal party left Dresden for a tour through Northern Europe. Gen. Kelton will return to Washington about the middle of June.

It is reported that Mr. Fechter has entered into an engagement with Mr. Selwyn to play five years at a weekly salary of $200. This includes the salary of Miss Leclercq. It is said to be Mr. Selwyn's intention to make a starring tour.

A Commander in the British Navy, writing to the *London Times* in regard to Lopez, says: "The principal charges against the ruler of Paraguay were that he was unscrupulous, that he acted from selfish motives, and that he was a coward. The first of these may be admitted; but in waging war with Brazil and Buenos Ayres, he took care of himself, leaving that of his followers to die. Their cause was lost; and when there was no more hope, his last act and heroic death gave those calumnies the most complete and the only possible refutation; and proved that with all his faults, and whatever his crimes, he was what his enemies to their cost knew him to be, and I feel sure, history will admit him to have been—a great man."

AS A CURE FOR

BURNS AND SCALDS,

There is nothing we have ever known equal to

Metzgar's German Ointment,

For Erysipelas and Scrofulous Sores it has no equal; for Salt Rheum and Chilblains we defy the world to produce its equal.

H. A. METZGAR, Proprietor,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Sold by

A. J. RANKIN,
44 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brackets, Pendants
CHANDELIERS,
AND
FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR GAS OR OIL.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Designs, from 1 to 12 Lights, embracing over 100 different styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
147 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.
Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING from city attended to.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS, SHOES,
AT
WHOLESALE.

Gill & Brother,
113 WOOD STREET.

SPRING STOCK
City Made Goods
AT
FACTORY PRICES.
OUR OWN MAKE
Men's, Boys' and Youths'.
CUSTOM MADE
Women's, Misses' and Children's
BOYS' YOUTHS' AND MEN'S
Balmorals and Brogans
BOTH SEWED AND PEGGED.
All Goods at Eastern Prices.

GILL & BRO.,
NO. 113 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SPRING STOCK.
BOOTS, SHOES
AND
GAITERS,
RECEIVED DAILY.
ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES.
Bought for Cash, and will be sold by the Case or Dozen, at New York and Boston Prices.
Agent for Philadelphia Manufactured Goods, at Factory Prices.
Call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Orders from Country Stores filled promptly.

J. H. BORLAND,
53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.
Retail Store, No. 98 MARKET STREET, second door from Fifth.

OPENING.
ON FRIDAY, THE 6TH INST.,
We will have our Second Opening of
Summer Bonnets and Hats,
Also, all the Novelties in the
NOTION AND TRIMMING LINE
KITCHEN & BEGGS,
122 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

RECEIVED A NEW LOT
OF THE CELEBRATED
Buffalo Alpaca,
Beaver Mohair,
London Mohair and
Mohair Mixtures.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

1870. 1870.
Specialties.

SILK SACQUES,
New Styles, Paris Make.

Real Llama Lace,
CIRCULARS,
POINTS,
PALETOTS,
BLACK AND WHITE,
All the Newest Styles and Patterns.

FRENCH HABIT CLOTHS
BLUE AND GREEN,
FOR SUITS AND RIDING HABITS.

New Summer Shawls
IN GREAT VARIETY
AND AT LOW PRICES.

SUMMER SILKS,
EXCELLENT IN QUALITY AND VERY DESIRABLE IN STYLE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NEW FABRICS
IN
Dress Goods.
FULL LINE OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

T. F. PHILLIPS
87
Market Street.

CLOTHING.

SPRING, 1870.

We beg leave to inform our patrons and the public that having completed improvements on our store-room, No. 57 SIXTH STREET, we are now in receipt of our SPRING STOCK.

Our BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT contains a large assortment of NEW GARMENTS, suitable for Boys of all sizes, including many NOVELTIES IN STYLES for the present season.

For our MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT we have full lines of all New and staple styles of CLOTHS, COATINGS and CASSIMERES, and having secured the services of one of the most competent and stylish Cutters in the country, we are now prepared to furnish GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS on short notice and the LATEST STYLE.

A call is respectfully solicited by

Gray & Logan,
NO. 47 SIXTH ST.

OLD WHISKIES!
For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. A large lot of
Old Monongahela Rye Whisky,
Warranted Pure Copper Distilled, suited for Medical and Mechanical purposes. Manufactured in the Winter of 1865. Address
HOOK & WISE,
Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa., Box 73.

MANUFACTURERS.

MORGAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE
COKE,
At their Mines, Broad Ford, P. & C. R. R.
OFFICE, 142 WATER STREET.
SHIP TO ALL POINTS
BY RAILROAD,
AND DELIVER IN THE CITY.

E. KRUGH.....W. MEYER.
S. GROFF.

STAR TOBACCO WORKS.
KRUGH, MEYER & CO.,
Successors to Floersheim & Ehrlich.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT AND DRY SMOKING TOBACCO,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CHEWING TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
63 WATER ST., and 66 FIRST AVE., Pittsburgh.

The New Anti-Dust Cook Stove
DUQUESNE,
Has the Largest Oven and is warranted to give the best satisfaction of any Stove ever made.
It has a PATENT BAILED ASH-PAN, SHAKING GRATE and every modern improvement.
MANUFACTURED BY
D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 47 Federal Street, Allegheny.
For sale by Demmler & Bro., No. 126 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; Henry Hammer, No. 180 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; Leech & Harper, No. 232 Ohio street, Allegheny; P. H. Falkenstine, No. 221 Ohio street, Allegheny; Nestler & Forsythe, East Liberty.

Faber & Van Doren
367 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD
WORKING MACHINERY,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards, Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies.
Constant supply on hand, and furnished on Short Notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

DIAMOND
Foundry and Machine Works
27, 33, 25 AND 40 WATER STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Anderson, Maxwell & Porter,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and Wall and Sawmill or AIR ENGINES. Also, Operating Oil, STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Merchant MILLS, EXPRESS and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.

HOUSE FRONTS AND COLUMNS,
CAST TO ORDER.
SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHIN CASTINGS made on short notice.
Prompt attention given to Repairing.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
IRON AND WOODEN BRIDGES
Wrought Iron Turntables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Twenty-ninth and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh,
626 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
94 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 5, 1870.

The fact that Secretary Boutwell keeps master of his situation, financially considered, and that the Wall street clique are unable to checkmate him in any way, causes a very cautious feeling among the gold manipulators. There is considerable hue and cry against him on account of that "secret" sale of gold last Saturday. It should be noted by these grumblers that by the terms of the announcement of sales of gold and purchases of bonds, he has power to act at any time in such a way as will be most profitable to the Treasury—even though it should check the schemes of the gold gamblers. For example, though he offers but one million, yet, if he should get bids for three or four millions at such rates as have lately been current, he would be able and probably willing, to accept these bids and make prompt deliveries on them. There has of late been a desperate attempt on the part of a speculative Ring to advance the price of gold—an attempt which has no support in the financial or business condition of the country, but which has been prosecuted to the detriment of the legitimate interests of the community. How much further they will carry on their movement depends entirely upon circumstances, partly within their own control and partly beyond it. We do not believe it is Secretary Boutwell's business to "regulate the market," but it is his duty to take care of the public credit, and to get this or best possible terms for the coin at his disposal. He has not been able for a long time past to obtain as large a premium as is now offered, and he could at no previous period have disbursed a few millions of their reserve with more advantage to all parties concerned.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	116½	116⅝	116⅝
U. S. Bonds '82	111½	111⅝	111
U. S. Bonds '64	110½	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. Bonds '65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. Bonds '67	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds '68	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
10-40s	107¾	107¾	107¾
Gold	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	May 4.	May 5.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	114¾	114⅝		⅛
U. S. Bonds, 1881	116½	116⅝	⅛	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	110½	110⅝	⅛	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	110⅜	110⅝	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	110⅜	111	⅝	
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	112⅜	112⅜		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	113⅛	113⅜	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	113⅝	113⅞	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	107½	107¾	¼	
U. S. Currency 6's	112½	112⅜	⅛	

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 5, 1870.	10 A M	11 A M	12 M	2 P M	3 P M	3 30 P M
New York Central	197¼	198⅛	198	198⅛	198	
New Jersey Central		109¼		109⅜		
Erie	24	24⅛	24	24⅛	24	
Harlem		141½		142		
Reading	101⅝	102	102¼	102	102¼	
Michigan Central		122⅝		123		
Michigan Southern	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	
Illinois Central		130¼		130¾		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		100¼		100¾		
Chicago and Northwestern	51	51¼	51	51¼		
Do preferred	90¾	91	91	91¼	91¾	
Rock Island	122	122¼	122	122¼		
St. Paul	64⅝	65¼	65	64⅞	64¾	
St. Paul preferred	78¼	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	
Toledo and Wabash		53		54		
Toledo and Wabash pref		74		74		
Fort Wayne		91		91		
Chicago and Alton	97¾	97¾	97½	98	97¾	
Ohio and Mississippi		37¾		37¾		
Western Union Telegraph		32¾		32¾		
Pacific Mail	42¾	43	42¾	43	43¼	
Adams Express		61		63		
Wells, Fargo & Co Express		17		17		
American M. U. Express		40¾		41		
United States Express		44¼		44¼		
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	197	198	1	
N. J. Central		109⅝	⅝	
Erie	24	24		
Harlem	140½	142	1½	
Reading	101⅝	102	⅜	
Mich. Central	122	123	1	
Mich. Southern	98¾	98¾		
Illinois Central	141	140¾		¼
Clev. and Pitts	108	106¾		1¼
Chicago and North	50¾	51	¼	
Do. preferred	89½	91¼	1¾	
Rock Island	121	122¼	1¼	
St. Paul	63⅞	64¾	⅞	
Do. preferred	77½	78½	1	
Tol. and Wabash	51¾	54	2¼	
Do. preferred	72	74	2	
Fort Wayne	91	91		
Chicago and Alton	111¾	111¾		
Ohio and Miss	37	38¾	1½	
Western U. Tel	32¾	32¾		
Pacific Mail	42¾	43¼	½	
Adams Express	63¼	63¼		¼
Wells, Fargo & Co	17	17¼	¼	
American M. U. Ex	40¾	41	¼	
U. S. Express	44	44¼	¼	

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, May 5, 1870.

BUSINESS—The markets remain steady with a fair jobbing demand, there is, however, very little excitement so far as relates to any of the leading articles. Holders generally content themselves with purchasing merely sufficient to meet their current wants. Taken as a whole a fair business was transacted, but the dullness of the spring season is taken into consideration, although the season was later than usual in opening, still the business in the aggregate was the largest for some years past. Bacon and provisions—the business we have previously noticed continues with a good deal of inquiry for round lots. We notice a material increase in receipts, but not sufficient to produce any effect on prices, the tendency being still upward. What has become of the country caremeal? So far, the offerings have been unusually light. If the country dealers have any on hand for disposal, the present will be found a favorable opportunity to dispose of the same, as there is no certainty that the present prices will be long maintained. Groceries—We can report a good business being transacted. Dealers are busily employed in filling orders that are still coming in.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was firm with a good trade demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change. The rates were: Soda ash, common, 4c; refined 4¼c; potash 7¼@7¾c; pearls 8@9c.

APPLES—The transactions were limited. For the best all seasons there was but light offerings. The receipts were 200 bbls. The rates were for $4 50@5 00 for extra choice choice; $4 00@4 50 for fair to good; $3 50@4 00 for common.

APPLE BUTTER—The market was dull, the demand being limited. Sales were reported at 5½@6c ₱ gallon.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $3 75 ₱ dozen; No. 3 $4 50; No. 4 $5 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00@6 50 ₱ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BEANS—Dull. The supply exceeds the demand. We note sales in a small way at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bush.

BUTTER—We have no improvement to notice; dullness was the leading feature; prices were weak and tending downward. We note sales of prime to choice roll at 30@33c; other sales were made down to 26@28c. The receipts were 19 packages.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was devoid of animation; prices unchanged; sales of apples reported at 6@6¼c. Peaches—quarters 7@8c; halves 9@9½c; pitted cherries 28c; blackberries 13@14c.

CRANBERRIES—Market unusually quiet, with a moderate demand for "Sackett's" berries, at $12@12½ ₱ bbl.

CARBON OIL—The market was steady and without any quotable change in prices. Sales of round lots of standard brands at 23@23½c in round lots, and 24@25c in small lots.

CHEESE—The market was quiet with a moderate demand at the following: Sales Western Reserve at 16c; Hamburg 15½c; New York State dairy 17c; factory 15c; fancy 18½c.

EGGS—Market with no examination. The supply fully exceeds the demand, and is now nominally at 14@15c ₱ dozen.

POTATOES—The market contains a supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change. Sales of mixed lots from wharf and depot at 35@40c; sales prime peach blows from store at 45@48c ₱ bushel.

FEATHERS—The demand have notrouble in selling all they can manufacture. Bran $1; siftsuffs $1 20; middlings $1 80 ₱ cwt.

RYE FLOUR—The market was quiet, with a moderate trade demand; sales in bbl $5 00; in sacks $5.

LIME—The market is well supplied. We note regular sales of Eastern white at $1 75; Cleveland at $2 25 ₱ barrel.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl.

HOMINY—The market contains only a limited supply; the demand, however, was moderate with sales at $5@5 25 per barrel.

CORN MEAL—Demand fair and sales were regular at 85@90c ₱ bush, as per quality.

POULTRY—In good demand with sales of live chickens at 90c@$1 ₱ pair by the coop.

COFFEE—Sales of pails $2 25; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

STRAW—The market is well supplied; we are reported sales at $12 ₱ ton.

SALT—The demand was moderate and sales were of a similar description. Sales were made by the wagon load at $2 70@2 80 ₱ bbl, with the usual advance from store.

HAY—The market was dull with large offerings. Prices have further declined. Sales were reported from wagon at $12, 1ng20 ₱ ton. Baled not active.

HIDES—Market steady, with sales of green salted at 10@11c; green butchers' 7@8c; green calf 12@14c; dry flint 22@24c ₱ lb.

PEAS—The market was steady; moderate sales were reported at $1 85@2 00 ₱ bushel.

RAGS—Are in fair demand; Rolled iron sell readily at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

SHOT AND LEAD—The market was an active one. Orders are still coming in and dealers are busily employed in filling them. Prices are strong, but unchanged. The rates were as follows:

COFFEE—Rio, fair 18@19½c, good 19½@20½c, prime 21@22c, fancy 22½@23c; Java 27@27½c ₱ lb.

REFINED SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B do 12½c; extra C 12½c; C yellow 12¼c ₱ lb.

SYRUPS—Golden Sugar, 58c; Lovering's 60c; silver drips, 65c; perfection drips 58c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 80@85c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50 ₱ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 13@13½c ₱ lb.

TEAS—In fair demand; Young Hyson $1 00@1 40; Gunpowder $1 10, $1 50 and $1 60; Imperial $1 40, $1 60 and $1 80; Oolong 85c, $1 25 and $1 45; Sou Chong 90c, $1 25 and $1 50 ₱ lb.

RICE—Carolina is firm at 8c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Sales of Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½; Corn Starch 12c.

CANDLES—Mould 13c; Star 23c ₱ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market continues uneasy over the upward tendency of the western markets, and the late advance is firmly maintained. The business continues large, and the stiffness in price is only caused by the unusual demand. We quote sales as follows: Hams, S. C. Sugar-cured, canvassed do 19@19½c; sides ribbed 16½@16¾c clear do 17½; shoulders, plain, 13@13¼c; S. C. 14@14¼c; breakfast bacon 18@18½c.

LARD—In tierces, 17½c; buckets, 18½c; kegs 17½c.

MESS PORK—Firm, at $30 00.

LARD OIL—Firm; sales No. 1 at $1 31@1 38; No. 2 $1 08@1 12.

DRIED BEEF—S. C. 20c; canvassed 20½@20½c.

LARD—In tierces 17¼@17½c; in kegs 18½c in bucket, 19½c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales at $8 50 ₱ dozen.

PIG TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 ₱ dozen.

SEEDS—The season being about over, we note only an occasional sale of timothy and clover seed. The former is held at $6 25@6 50 and the latter at $9 25@9 50 ₱ bush.

FLAXSEED—Market quiet; held at $2 15@2 20.

FEATHERS—The market was not an active one. Sales were reported at 50@55c for prime. Sales of prime geese feathers at 85@90c; mixed lots, 75@80c.

HEAVY—The market inactive, a good article sells at 40@42c ₱ lb.

TEA NUTS—Sales prime Tennessee 9@10c ₱ lb.

OAT MALL—Sales at $10 50 ₱ bbl, and $5 50 ₱ half bbl.

OSIERS—The market is drugged, and in the entire absence of sales, the article is not quotable.

FLOUR—The market was quiet but firm, with a good local demand. Competition in the limited receipts of Ohio flour has abated some what. The receipts since our last were 630 bbls. The rates were $5 25@5 50 for spring wheat; $5 75@6 00 for winter wheat; and $6 00@6 50 for superfine in sacks at 25c ₱ bbl less than the above rates. The following prices are the full range of prices extra in bbls $6 00; in sacks $6 30; extra winter wheat in barrels $5 90; in sacks $5 60; extra family winter in barrels $6 50; in sacks $6 30; $5 90; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 50; $4 25 sales in small lots from store; $4 00@4 25 for wheat and rye mixed; $3 75@4 00 for rye; $3 50@3 75 for buckwheat; $3 50@3 75 for graham; $4 50@4 75 for

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Brown, Rev. C., Deerfield, Ohio	3
Conch, Mary E., Compop Mills, Pa	3
Guth, E., New York	3
Titus, Dr. Wm., Newark, N. J	3
Wilson, Judge, Winona, Minn	3

POSTS FOR SALE.—Partier in want of red cedar fences and gate posts will find a thousand of them at the foot of Wood street.

PERSONAL.—Rev. S. F. Scovel, of this city, preached in the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Ohio, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Scovel was formerly pastor of that church.

COULTER AND MEKEEL.—Mekeel has decided not to make a match with Coulter, which leaves our citizen, Champion of America.

THE FIFTH AVENUE RUNAWAY.—Mr. Delenbaugh, instead of Deckanbaugh, was the owner of the valuable nag, Gypsey, which was killed by a runaway accident on Wednesday evening.

SUFFOCATED.—Wednesday morning, John Graves, an infant four months old, was found dead in the bed with its parents. It had been suffocated during the night. Coroner Clawson held an inquest and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

PROMOTED.—Mr. W. F. Wilson, formerly Collector, has been promoted to the position of cashier of the freight department of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Mr. Wilson is a young man of sterling business qualities, and will no doubt do credit to his appointment.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—William Shade, an employee at Bailey & Dalzell's rolling mill, was at work at the muck-rolls yesterday, when a piece of red-hot iron struck him on the right thigh and took off nearly all the flesh. It is thought amputation will be necessary.

ESCAPED UNINJURED.—A team of horses, belonging to H. Rahe, grocer of East Liberty, took fright at a locomotive on Liberty street yesterday afternoon, and in turning the corner of Seventh street, overturned the wagon, burying the driver underneath and barrels, boxes, &c. He came off with a few scratches.

A PITIABLE SIGHT.—Last evening officer Hoyt discovered a woman named Ann Reynolds, in a state of beastly intoxication on High street. She had two small children with her, and twice in her drunken rage dropped a babe, fell from her arms to the pavement. She was placed in a cell in the lock-up.

A FIRST CLASS man is wanted in each county in Pennsylvania, to represent the old Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. To energetic men, good terms and material aid will be given. Address with references T. H. Rosman, General Agent, Lock Box 84, Pittsburgh. MWF*

FUNERAL OF JAMES FINLEY.—Yesterday morning the funeral of Mr. James Finley took place, the remains being followed to the grave by a large portion of the Masonic fraternity. The Great Western band performed the cortege and discoursed a very mournful march, attracting large crowds of persons on the way. It was a very solemn procession.

CAPTAIN TEMPLETON.—Yesterday morning the remains of Captain George M. Templeton, whose death has been noticed, were brought to the Depot, escorted by a squad of soldiers from the arsenal, under command of Captain Ramsey, and accompanied by General Whiting. The remains were placed on the train to be taken to McDonald's station, to be conveyed thence to Canonsburg.

EN ROUTE FOR WEST POINT.—Johnny Clem, the Ohio drummer boy who brought the rebel Colonel to the ground at Chicamauga, is now in the city, on his way to West Point, where he is to enter as a cadet. While here he was ordered that young Clem was taken in charge by General Thomes, who placed him at school in Indianapolis, preparatory to sending him to West Point.

A MALICIOUS ACT.—On Wednesday night, at ten o'clock, some person threw a brickbat and a pop bottle through one of the largeplate glass windows of Miner's book store, on Fifth avenue, breaking it in fragments. Two boys named Bradford and Sullivan were arrested for the act, and on information made against them by Mr. Work, salesman in the store. They were yesterday committed for trial on a charge of malicious mischief.

WONDERFUL.—The increasing amount of business done at Morganstern & Co.'s trimming store (late Macrum, Glyde & Co.), 78 and 80 Market street, but readily understood by giving them a call and noticing the astonishing low figures they have put their goods at, more especially the old lots of ladies' and misses stockings, which they are determined to close but by the end of the week, without regard to cost or value. Call and secure some of the great bargains.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEE KILLED.—The Oil City *Times*, of yesterday, says: "An accident occurred at Emlenton about four o'clock Wednesday morning, which resulted in the death of Daniel Sullivan, of Pittsburgh. The deceased was an employee of the Oil City road, and was going to his work, walking along the track, when the night express from Pittsburgh came suddenly upon him, the cars passing over his body, killing him instantly. He was buried this afternoon by his fellow workmen in the Catholic cemetery, near Brady's, the road furnishing a special train for the purpose. The deceased was twenty-seven years.

MERCY HOSPITAL FAIR.—The fair for the Mercy Hospital has been well attended during the present week, and we trust all will pay the fair a visit before it closes. The ladies are well spirited on the various articles, and as the voting will soon close on many of the articles it behooves the candidates to be on the alert. Voting on the elephants last evening stood as follows: S. A. Cosgrave, 940; W. D. Spiking, 852; Captain J. F. Denniston, 820; Thos. Gallagher, 820; Theo. Tack, 440; B. H. Rubie, 200. We hope the sum realized for this deserving institution may be not less than $5,000, that they may have every opportunity of continuing their work of mercy.

CHAMPIONSHIP DEBATE.—The Trinity and St. George Literary Societies gave a public debate in St. Augustine Hall, on Smithfield, on the evening of the 4th inst., subject; "Which has exercised the most influence on mankind; love, or money?" Trinity, affirmative; St. George, negative; the latter sustaining the side. The question was very ably discussed, *pro* and *con*, with a display of wit, logic and genuine eloquence. The champion Webster's Unabridged, Illustrated Dictionary, was unanimously awarded the victorious debater, who may now fairly lay claim to being the championship debating club of Western Pennsylvania. The Trinity closes the season with this debate.

The Fire Commissioners.

In accordance with a call issued by Mayor Brush, the Fire Commissioners assembled in his Honor's private parlor for consultation. A full board was present, and the meeting sat with closed doors. On their adjourning our reporter ascertained that the board organized by electing Hon. Jas. Ewing, temporary President, and W. H. McKee, Esq., temporary Secretary. A number of sub-committees were appointed, with instructions to make inquiries and obtain all information relative to the wants of the commission, &c. The meeting then adjourned until Saturday evening.

COST—The Art Gallery. eodtf

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending May 3, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 102,467—Stave dressing machine; M. Pascal Adams, Pittsburgh.

No. 102,610—Rock boring apparatus; Thos. St. John, Dunbar.

No. 102,616—Bag holder; George Sweigart, Martic township, assignor to himself and Samuel Eshleman, same place.

No. 102,647—Bending machine; Henry Winter, Honesdale, assignor to himself and Thomas M. Ball, New York city.

No. 102,663—Safety derrick lamp; Jonathan Dilien, Petroleum Center.

No. 102,667—Sash fastener; Wm. A. Eisenhower, Friedensburg, antedated April 29, 1870.

No. 102,672—Washing machine; Benj. F. Fellman, Sellersville.

No. 102,681—Ventilator for mines; Jenkins B. Jones, Laurel Run.

No. 102,683—Cooking stove; Edward Kirk, Sharon.

No. 102,729—Hay and lime elevator; Abraham and Geo. D. Thomas, St. Thomas.

The Pennsylvania Reserves.

A meeting of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association was held last evening at the office of Messrs. Swearinger and McCandless, Fourth avenue, for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the annual meeting at Lock Haven, on the 17th inst.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The committee on by-laws and rooms was on motion continued.

The Corresponding Secretary read a communication from John W. Harvey, Secretary of the State Association, giving information with regard to orders for excursion tickets.

On motion of Mr. Abel a badge was ordered to be printed for the members attending the annual reunion.

A number of orders to procure excursion tickets were issued to persons attending the meeting. All persons who have not yet received an order can obtain one by applying to Mr. Ed. Abel COMMERCIAL office, on or before May 11th. The excursion rate for the entire trip will be $7 50, tickets good from May 15th to June 2nd. Parties desiring to attend can leave Pittsburgh on the 7:30 train Monday, the 16th, and return on the evening of the 17th. All who desire to attend should leave their names at the above regulations.

The meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday evening next to make final arrangements for the annual meeting.

RARE WORKS of art at Art Gallery. eodtf

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Arrangements for Laying the Corner Stone.

The Committee appointed by the Ladies' Monumental Association, to meet the Soldiers' Monument Building Committee, met yesterday morning at the office of Gen. A. L. Pearson, on Grant street, to arrange for the corner stone ceremonies.

Mr. Lee S. Smith was appointed chairman, and Mr. J. W. Pittock Secretary of the meeting.

The following Committee on carriages, Platform and Music was appointed: M. B. Burgher, Rev. J. A. Gray, W. A. Collins, Hugh McNeil and J. C. Patterson.

On Programme, Orations Children and Invitations—Gen. A. L. Pearson, James P. Barr, Rev. R. Lee, A. J. Cowley and John MacConnell.

On Printing—John W. Pittock, T. P. Houston, Wm. Anderson.

On Finance—Hon. John Morrison, Hon. Jas. Blackmore, Hon. Jared M. Brush, Charles Jeremy and G. D. Van Ammon.

Hon. Alex. Callow was elected Chief Marshal of the procession.

The following Division Commanders were chosen: Pittsburgh Division, General B. F. Sweltzer; Allegheny Division, General Charles Barnes; South Side Division, General B. Van Ammon.

An invitation was cordially extended to all organizations to take part in the demonstration.

The meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock at the same place.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

Special Meeting of Select Council.

The City Hall Supplement Passed —Salary of the Secretary of the Paid Fire Department—The Railroad Crossing on Penn Avenue—Petitions, Remonstrances, &c., &c.

Thursday afternoon, May 5th, at two o'clock, the members of Select Council and some few representatives of the Common branch, repaired to their chambers, City Building, in response to a call for a special meeting, but on arriving there, it was ascertained that only the Select branch had been called together. The members of Common Council then retired and the roll of Select Council was called, but there was not a quorum present.

At a quarter past two o'clock the roll was again called, and the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Abl, Aiken, Bissell, Brown, Burgh, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Gallaher, Glenn, Hartman, Herron, House, Jones, E. P., Jones, Isaac, Kirk, Liddell, Littell, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McEwen, McMahon, Rafferty, Rees, Schmidt, Scully, Seeley, Shipton, Wainwright, S. J.—35.

So the motion was lost, the required three-fourths vote of the members present not being obtained.

The PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, I hereby notify you that I shall call a meeting of this body on Friday afternoon, to pass this act.

Mr. ISAAC JONES moved that when Council adjourn it be to meet to-day.

The PRESIDENT was about taking the question on a motion to adjourn.

Mr. BURGWIN raised the point that a motion to adjourn had not been made.

Mr. JONES withdrew his motion.

Mr. McCARTHY moved to adjourn, but the motion did not prevail.

A RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. KIRK moved a reconsideration of the action on the City Hall Supplement bill.

Mr. MORROW moved the third reading and final passage of the act.

Before this motion was put Mr. KIRK asked leave to explain his position. He had from the outset opposed this additional expenditure of money upon the City Buildings, believing that it was an outrage upon the tax payers, but he could see that the majority were determined to put him down, and he therefore would just as leave see the bill passed at once as delayed, for it would eventually pass. It was simply a matter of great magnitude to the citizens and although he had examined the bill as closely and thoroughly he could not see any reason to alter his arguments, made at a former meeting. He said that with the additional $300,000 the Commissioners would have $350,000, in their hands, to complete the building. He believed that if the $350,000 was judiciously expended a new building entirely could be erected. The Allegheny City buildings alone cost over $80,000, and in addition to furnishing room for the city officers, also contained the Peculiar Mercantile Library building—one of great magnitude, had not cost half the sum of the City Hall building. The speaker did not think that the Commissioners were competent to finish the building with the money, as the future expenditures so far. He wanted the record complete, and for this reason would call the yeas and nays.

Mr. McCARTHY said the community doubtless would think that the Council had lost its dignity, and become disrobed of its purity, by the manner in which the character of honest members of both branches of Council had little penefactors, had been impeached and maligned at different times during the past year. The report of the Commissioners would furnish all the information any one desired concerning the expenditures on the City Buildings, and for his part he did not believe they had been so terribly extravagant. The report showed where every cent of the money had gone. He did not think the site selected was the best in the city. Penn avenue needed the cars, in the face of such reports as had been made that the Commissioners were charged with extravagantly expending the city's money. He remarked that the preceding speaker, when he sang that he would not stand in the way of majority, no doubt meant that some of the Councilmen were determined to plunge the city into debt, and they were banded together as conspirators to accomplish their designs. He thought no honest man would refer to such false charges. He for one, would do so, as long as he was in Council.

The PRESIDENT—The question will come on the motion to suspend the rules and pass finally.

Mr. KIRK—Please divide the motion Mr. President, and take the vote separately.

The motion to suspend the rules was then carried.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

The balance of the motion "to pass finally" was about being taken when Mr. KIRK asked that the yeas and nays be recorded. He took occasion to say to Mr. McCARTHY, that he did not make any personal allusions, and further said that the building was badly located and larger than was necessary.

AYES AND NAYS.

The call for the ayes and nays was sustained and resulted as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Aiken, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Duncan, Edwards, Glenn, Hartman, Herron, House, E. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Littell, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McEwen, McCarthy, Rees, Schmidt, Shipton, Wilson and President McAuley—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Abl, Devlin, Kirk, Liddell, McMahon, Rafferty, Scully, Seeley and S. J. Wainwright—9.

So the act was passed finally.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The following business from Common Council was then concurred in:

Plan of Lang avenue, in Common Council April 25th, approved.

Plan of Dallas avenue, in Common Council April 25th, approved.

Reports, bonds of viewers on the opening of Lang avenue, Denny's alley, Miltenberger alley, and Crescent street, in Common Council April 25th, approved.

Estes's plan of lots and streets in East Liberty, in Common Council April 25th, approved.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT—ORDINANCE FIXING SALARY OF SECRETARY.

Mr. KIRK, in place, introduced an ordinance supplemental to the ordinance creating a paid Fire Department for the city of Pittsburgh, and fixing the annual compensation of the Secretary to the Fire Commission.

The ordinance provides that the Commissioners shall have power to fix the salary of the Secretary,—the amount not to exceed $600 per annum.

Mr. KIRK moved the final passage of the ordinance.

The PRESIDENT—Can we get a Secretary for that amount.

Mr. KIRK—Yes, sir, and a well known gentleman, too.

Mr. ISAAC JONES said there was considerable rivalry among the candidates for the position, and he believed if the salary was fixed it would settle the dispute. The ordinance creating the department at first fixed the salary of every officer but the Secretary, and he understood that his (the Secretary's) duties would require about an hour each month.

Mr. KIRK said that he had heard as high as $2,500 per annum talked of as the salary of the Secretary, because he was to run the "machine." The gentleman who was ordered to perform the duties for $600 was entirely competent for the position.

Mr. EDWARDS said that one of the Commissioners had informed him that he would like if the Council would fix the salary of the Secretary.

"A HITCH."

The PRESIDENT—There is a "hitch" between the Fire Engine and Hose Committee and the Fire Commissioners, I believe. At any rate the men have not been paid, bills for same fed are unsettled, &c., and "there is likely to be a revolution in the camp."

Mr. ISAACS replied that a meeting of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose had been called for Thursday at one o'clock but a quorum of members was not present. He said the committee discovered that there were two repealing clauses in the Fire Department Ordinance, which wiped the committee entirely out of existence. The members of the department had been notified to continue on duty, and that as soon as the commissioners organized warrants would be drawn for their back pay. He had handed over the minutes and pay roll of the committee, and he presumed the commissioners would order warrants immediately.

BACK TO THE SECRETARYSHIP.

Mr. BURGWIN was in favor of the passage of the ordinance fixing the Secretary's salary. He understood the best of talent could be obtained for $600 per annum.

Mr. EDWARDS moved the third reading and final passage of the ordinance.

Mr. REES thought there would be no danger in trusting it to the Commissioners. He felt satisfied that after they decided on the Secretary's duties, the salary would be fixed at a fair price.

The motion to pass the ordinance was then carried unanimously.

THE FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CROSSING ON PENN AVENUE.

Mr. DUNCAN offered the following paper:

WHEREAS, The crossing of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad on Penn avenue is generally conceded to be a great public nuisance, endangering daily the lives and property of citizens, and

WHEREAS, It is the duty of the City Councils to protect the lives and property of the citizens to the extent of their ability, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five, two from the Select and three from the Common Council, be appointed to ascertain the best method of correcting the evil, and report to this Council at its next meeting.

The paper was adopted and Messrs. DUNCAN and GALLAHER appointed in behalf of Select Council.

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, &C.

Mr. McEWEN presented a petition for a gas on Duncan street. Referred to Committee on Gas Lighting.

Mr. E. P. JONES, petition for the opening of Morgan street, Thirteenth ward, between Webster and Ridge streets.

Also, petition for the opening of Webster street, between Francis and Morgan streets, same ward. Both petitions were referred to the Committee on Roads.

Mr. LITTELL, petition for a crossing on Liberty, at the head of Smithfield street. Afterwards withdrawn, for the reason that the street Committee has ordered the crossing to be laid.

CHANGE OF GRADE ON PENN AVENUE.

Mr. DEVLIN, petition for a change of grade on Penn avenue, from Main to Forty-fifth street, signed by sixty citizens.

Also, an ordinance embodying the proposed change.

Mr. DEVLIN moved to suspend the rules and pass the ordinance finally.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved that the petition be accepted and that the ordinance lay over for a month.

Mr. EDWARDS moved to refer the whole matter to the Survey Committee, which motion prevailed.

GRANVILLE STREET.

Mr. BROWN, remonstrance against the opening of Granville street. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

TELEGRAPH POLES.

The PRESIDENT a petition from Charles D. Rowe, Esq., Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company for privilege to erect new telegraph poles on Liberty street from the Duquesne to the Outer Depot, the poles to be white cedar, sixty feet long and to be painted white.

On motion the prayer of the petitioner was granted.

SEMI-MONTHLY MEETINGS.

Mr. BURGWIN moved that rule 38th be so amended as to provide for two meetings each month, on every second Monday. The motion was adopted.

Council then adjourned.

A STRANGE CASE.

Samuel Sickman, the Missing Farmer of Washington County—The Body Found at New Cumberland Identified by the Brothers of the Missing Man—The Wife Fails to Recognize It.

Of the numerous disappearances which occurred during the last twelve-month, there was not, perhaps, one so greatly enshrouded in mystery as that of Mr. Samuel Sickman, the Washington county farmer, who was last seen alive in this city on the 11th of December, 1869. Frequent reference to the circumstances of the case have been made public, but now comes additional developments.

On the 23d day of April the body of an unknown man was found floating in the Ohio river, opposite New Cumberland. It was taken ashore and an inquest held by the village "Squire. From descriptions contained in hand bills sent to parts of the country, (New Cumberland) included, the body was supposed to be that of Sickman, the missing farmer. Word was sent to his wife and relatives, and some days afterwards, as was also stated in our paper, the wife of Sickman visited New Cumberland, examined the body and returned, satisfied that it was not her husband. Our informant was Chief of Police Hazen.

Yesterday Mr. George Sickman called at our office and made the following statement: Learning of the finding of a body, supposed to be his brother, he went down to see it for himself, and on the way stopped at Van Port and took his brother, Jonathan Sickman with him. On arriving in the town of New Cumberland they had the body exhumed, and after a very brief but the least hesitation pronounced it to be their missing brother. Mr. George Sickman does not live in Washington county, and has not seen Mrs. Sickman, his brother's wife, since the finding of the body, hence he does not know whether the statement that she did not recognize the body is true or not. But that is true, Mr. Sickman is positive in his identity, as is also his brother.

Another remarkable fact is mentioned by Mr. George Sickman. When called upon by the Justice of the Peace at New Cumberland, he too held the inquest on the remains, before they announced the object of their visit, he remarked to Jonathan Sickman, the youngest brother, "Now are a brave-looking dead man; he looked just like you when taken out of the water." Dr. Beaumont, the physician who attended the inquest, stated that it was a very difficult to tell, owing to the length of time the body had been in the water, whether or not the deceased had come to his death by violence.

There were two large cuts on the head, on either side near the forehead, but so far as could be ascertained, the skull had not been fractured. The wounds might have caused death, but as stated, owing to the long time the body had lain in the water, it was impossible to state definitely. There were no other marks on the body. The clothes taken out of the river the body had nothing on but a black silk neckerchief, undershirt and drawers, and a pair of boots, the latter having been removed. The gentleman who makes the statement, Mr. George Sickman, returned from New Cumberland yesterday.

From him we also learn that the deceased had about $1,000 in his pocket when he left home. He came to town on the Elector steamboat, and between four and five o'clock in the evening, little or nothing was seen of him. At National Hotel on Water street, where he left a team and wagon, he went out, to wait the time of the departure of the boat for home. Shortly afterward he was observed talking to three strange men, who left the hotel soon, and after that he disappeared altogether. He was sixty years of age, and was worth perhaps 10,000. He had been married twice, having two children by his first wife, and one little girl, now four years old, by his second wife. One of his first children died when a mere youth, at the close of the battle of Cheat Mountain. His family relations, so far as is known, were of the most amicable kind, and at present since the many frivolous rumors have been set afloat. These are the facts furnished on what we deem very reliable authority.

The relatives and friends made every endeavor possible to obtain information concerning him, after he failed to reach home, and offered a reward of $500, but without success, until the finding of the body at New Cumberland.

BEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS—Art Gallery. eodtf

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of the United States vs. The Distillery et al., of Charles Locker, et al., W. K. Jennings, Esq., attorney for De Lacey, moved for the appointment of H. D. Gamble, Esq., as special commissioner to take testimony and report the facts in the matter of the bill of Delacey for services as watchman in the above mentioned case. The Court granted the motion.

In the case of the United States vs. the Distillery of Valentine Croft, reported yesterday, the jury found for the United States as to Valentine Croft. In regard to J. R. Bayard and Benjamin Croft, interveners, the jury found that the said interveners did not knowingly suffer or permit the business of a distiller to be carried on on the premises, and that they did not connive at the same.

The first case taken up yesterday was that of the United States vs. the Five Hundred Barrels owned by John Holstein. This was a case of forfeiture for violating the revenue law. On trial.

The Grand Jury returned the following true bills:

United States vs. Jas Daley *alias* Chas. Chamberlain, for passing and attempting to pass counterfeit money.

United States vs. Catharine Fress, indicted for retailing liquor without paying the special tax.

United States vs. Wm. Clayton, indicted for carrying on the business of wholesale liquor dealer without keeping the required books.

United States vs. same, for carrying on business of rectifier without paying the special tax.

United States vs. Wm. Sewell, indicted for retailing liquor without paying the special tax.

One or two witnesses were brought before Court yesterday for disregarding the subpœnas of Court, and were excused as they had good excuses, but Judge McCandless announced that he wished it to be understood that he neeforth the full penalty of the law would be imposed in all similar cases. It seemed although parties in remote counties thought it was their privilege to disregard the law, and it had been necessary on more than one occasion to make examples of those who had failed to respond to subpœnas.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Hamilton vs. Curry, reported yesterday, the Jury found a verdict for the defendant.

D. Kauffman vs. Wm. Haslage & Co. Action on a lock account. The plaintiff and defendant had been dealers in oil together. They grew out of a difference as to one box of tobacco—the defendants alleging that the plaintiff had put a poor article of tobacco in the box, and that he was willing to give them credit for. The jury found that the box in question had been purchased, and certified a balance in favor of the defendants amounting to $24 58.

Joseph Gallagher vs. John Donnolly. Action to recover balance due on a horse due to defendant. The defense was that the horse did not prove to be as good a worker as represented. Verdict for plaintiff, $10 60.

Dr. Wm. Badger vs. J. S. Norquine, Esq. Action by receiver for professional attendance upon a son of the defendant, Thos. Norquine, deceased. The defense was that the deceased had not authorized the doctor to visit his son, and was in no way responsible for the bill. Jury out.

Bills ignored as the other parties to the same.

Stelitz vs. Halds.

Carroll vs. Atwater.

Tracy vs. Mans.

Hadrick vs. Ibatch & Higby.

Upperman vs. Hamilin, Kogly & Co.

Osterman vs. Tuniac.

Dain vs. Dain.

Powell & Co. vs. Hamilton.

Pettit vs. Phillips.

Dornberger vs. Huffnagle.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the case of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company vs. J. M. Bailey—motion to recover amount of subscription to the capital stock of the company—the jury found for the plaintiffs in full amount claimed, ($15,000), with interest, ($4,975,) making in all $19,975. The defendant claimed that the subscription was to be paid for by a transfer of real estate to the company.

COMMONWEALTH CASES DECIDED.

The following Commonwealth cases, growing out of the tax laws, have just been decided in the Dauphin county Common Pleas, at Harrisburg:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company—appeal by defendant. Find in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $5,621 12.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company—appeal by defendant. Find in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $4,701 09.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company—appeal by defendant. Find in favor of plaintiff for $702 46.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Pennsylvania Coal Company—appeal by defendant. Find in favor of plaintiff for $890 70.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Jones & Nimick's Manufacturing Company—appeal by defendant. Find in favor of plaintiff for $579 52.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company—appeal by defendant. Find in favor of plaintiff for $704 33.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Thomas F. Hunter, Esq., Recorder of Allegheny county, on Saturday, April 30, 1870:

Donrad Rock to Fred. Beckert, et al., April 16, 1870; lots Nos. 123 and 124 in Shutterly's plan, Hookstown, Indiana township, with buildings.....$3 50

R. J. Breed to Michael English, May 2, 1870; by 100 feet in Breed's plan, McKeesport.....$150

B. C. Sawyer to N. P. Sawyer, May 3, 1870; 93 acres and 36 perches of land in Chartiers township, with buildings.....$16,307

E. F. Denny to William Anderson, May 3, 1870; by 104 feet on Grant avenue, Allegheny city.....$500

Charles Kerr to John A. Miller, April 11, 1870; 5 acres and 12 perches of land in Wilkins township.....$300

Sardis J. Duff to Samuel Duff, April 12, 1870; 20 by 385 feet on Railroad street, East Birmingham, with buildings.....$16,000

A. P. Norton to Patrick Donnell, August, 1868; 40 by 90 feet, in Norton's plan, Lower St. Clair township.....$450

John Dodds to Peter Gephart, May 4, 1870; 31 acres and 137 perches of land in Scott township, with buildings.....$2,000

M. Voorthey to G. W. Stacey, et al., June 10, 1868; 22 by 50 feet, in Fourth ward, Allegheny, with buildings.....$450

Heirs of James Allen to Christ. Meyer, May 31, 1867; 75 by 92 feet, in Boydstown, Lower St. Clair township.....$300

James Mills to Cadman & Crawford, November, 1868; 20 by 120 feet, in Maple's plan, Braddock's borough.....$150

Thomas Mills to James Mills, November 9, 1868; 20 by 120 feet, in Braddocks borough.....$150

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Chanfrau will have a farewell benefit this evening, for which occasion he presents a comedy bill of unusual attraction. Few have seen him here as "Solon Shingle," but as "Jerry Clip" and "Timothy Toodles" all know that he cannot be surpassed. With such an attractive bill the house will doubtless be crowded this evening.

PATTI'S CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—The first of the Patti concerts will be given this evening. A few choice seats may yet be had at Kleber Bros. Those who practice economy will find the family circle at one dollar or the upper tier at fifty cents equally as pleasant to see and hear as the other parts of the house.

THE JAIL BREAKER.

An Interview With Frankfort—How he Escaped and Where he Went.

Through the courtesy of Warden Scandrett, the reporter of the COMMERCIAL was yesterday permitted to call on Frankfort, the jail breaker, whose arrest has been previously noticed.

He is at present confined in a cell in the lower tier, and says that his prospects for regaining liberty are not so good as they were before. He alleges that he was assisted to attempt to escape by Reddy, who appeared greatly worried, and they set to work with a case knife to saw off the rivets. He says it took them eighteen days to perform this work, during which time they concealed their labor during that time by fastening the rivets on, wherever the Warden visited the cell, with soap and water and whitewash. After getting the plating off they unexpectedly encountered a plank, which they sawed through with a razor. It took them much longer than they expected to get out, and as they reached the Court house yard it was past daylight. They then proceeded over the suspension bridge and traveled along the railroad track. They next stopped breakfast in the lower part of Allegheny City, and Frankfort offered his watch in payment, which was refused. The next meal they obtained was at a place near Sewickley, where the landlord had no conscientious scruples, and took the watch. When near Rochester they took the cars and managed to steal rides a great portion of the way to Alliance. At this place Reddy asked Frankfort to go in and take a drink, which Frankfort declined to do, saying that he did not want to go into a place where they had the Pittsburgh papers and would in all probability be recognized. Reddy went into the saloon alone, and Frankfort left him, determined to have nothing to do with anything that he had not obtained ten dollars from his friends and managed to live along in a from "hand to mouth" manner until he was arrested, on a charge of larceny, which he claims to be unjust, as he alleges that he was simply acting as an agent for a man who could not speak English. He says he could have been released after serving a short time in the Cincinnati Work House, but he consented to plead guilty, but he refused, stating that he had never been guilty of stealing, and would rather suffer severely than admit of a crime of which he was not guilty.

Frankfort is an intelligent looking man, speaks both English and German fluently and is evidently a man of no ordinary ability. He appears to be an example of that class of men who prefer stealing, to either working or begging, for a living.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Lecture by Miss Phoebe Cousins.

The announcement of a lecture by Miss Phoebe Cousins, under the auspices of the second ward "Woman Suffrage Association of Allegheny County," drew a large audience expectedly. As she is to be in this city on Saturday, (to-morrow,) on her way to New York, to attend the National Woman Suffrage Association, it announced that she will lecture in the evening of that day, at Lafayette Hall, on the subject, "Woman Before the Law." The Association were unable to obtain her services at a later day; and although the time is short, yet the Association have no serious fears but that they could not forego the opportunity. Miss Cousins is a distinguished young law student of St. Louis, and has gained a national reputation by an address which she delivered before the Missouri Legislature, while the Woman Suffrage bill was pending in that body. She is a very pleasing and forcible speaker, and her intellectual light, together with her personal charms, render her exceedingly popular with both sexes. We anticipate a large audience to hear her lecture.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

BLACK AND TAN.

Emma Clark, colored, and Frank Bowman, colored, were arrested at 3 o'clock yesterday morning for disorderly conduct. The female went to jail for ten days, and Bowman to the Workhouse for thirty days.

SCHOOL BOYS' QUARREL.

Two brothers, named Harry and James School, were before His Honor for fighting on the public highway. Ten dollars each was ordered against them, and on payment thereof they were released.

TEN DAYS.

Mollie McManus, noticed yesterday as having demolished one of Pittock's windows, was sent to jail for ten days.

DISORDERLY IN CHURCH ALLEY.

Celia Webster, Charles Webster, Alice Hall, and Henry Ochse, had a hearing yesterday, charged with keeping a disorderly house in Church Alley. Mary Collins was held to answer at Court and the others discharged.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

LIQUOR BARS.

Joseph Groskey alleges that he is a bar keeper in a saloon in Birmingham, and Christ. Wilhurt, Ned Sarver and Phillip Step came in and while drinking threw beer in his face and also hit him with a tumbler. The parties were arrested and held for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

A BOARD BILL.

Louis Stinzlee alleges that Louis Loslakee defrauded boarding him out of twenty dollars, by falsely representing that he had money in the hands of a man named Bingler. The case was settled at the hearing by the ground man giving security for the payment of the bill.

[Before Alderman O'Donnell.]

DISORDERLY.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Thos. McKinney, charged on oath of his mother, Eliza, with getting drunk and acting in a disorderly manner.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

LARCENY.

Jacob Sitzer preferred a charge of larceny against Michael Gallaher, alleging that defendant had broken into his shop and stolen four dollars and a pair of spring scales. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Herron.]

CASE SETTLED.

Eloise Kloebesker preferred a charge of assault and battery against Peter Freeman. It appears that the parties board together in the Twelfth Ward and became involved in a quarrel, when it is alleged Freeman threw a wash dish at Kolebesker. The case was settled on payment of costs by defendant.

CALLING NAMES.

Elizabeth Butler alleges that Kate Elliston called her vile names, and a warrant on a charge of disorderly conduct was issued. The parties reside in the Twelfth ward.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols. Lawrenceville.]

QUEER FALSE PRETENCES.

A physician in Sharpsburg yesterday preferred a charge of obtaining medicine under false pretences against a Mrs. Trainor. The medicine amounted in value to $8 25. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

W. H. Burke alleged that he deposited with John Fitzger goods to the amount of $30 for which he received, and that they are kept so that he cannot get them. A warrant was issued for the arrest of John.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Robert Elard, charged on oath of Samuel Winter with selling liquor to minors and on Sunday. The party resides in the new township called Pine ward, and this is the first case of the kind from that township.

[Before Alderman Neubert.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Jeremiah Smith was required to give bail for a hearing to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred by Anna Ernst.

ALLEGHENY.

Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held for postage in the Allegheny Postoffice, May 5, 1870:

	Cents.
Beaven, Thos., Philadelphia, Pa	3
Bamil Mrs., Zanesville, Ohio	3
Bowman, Miss Callie F., Pittsburgh, Pa	3
Hartman, Caroline, Woods Run, Pa	3
Secy of Botanic Institute, Philadelphia, Pa	3
Tenbrenken, Sarah J., Canonsburg, Pa	3
Shinn Thompton A., Baden, Pa	3
Stoker, Taylor & Co., New York, N. Y	3

BACK AGAIN.—Mayor Callow's sojourn in the oil regions was very brief. He was at his office again yesterday evening.

WM. NELSON, manufacturer of stained, enameled and embossed glass, 23 Market street. The finest work done in the country.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—The Park Commission have appointed James Greenwood on the Park police, vice Mr. Richey, resigned. Mr. Greenwood will make an effective officer.

USHT.—A dairyman who was endeavoring to outrun a locomotive, succeeded in making the crossing above Reynold's Malleable Iron Works yesterday afternoon in time to upset his cart, which struck against a log. Luckily there was no milk in the cask, and the damage done the cart was trifling.

THE RINK.—The Fair at the Rink for the benefit of St. Peter's Church is well attended. During the past three nights the receipts have been very satisfying. The managers have spared no pains to render the fair attractive, and judging from the numbers in attendance, their efforts appear to be appreciated.

IS EXCELLENT ORDER.—During a flying visit to the East End yesterday morning, we had a look to the water works, which by the way are in excellent order. The engine room is neatness itself, the machinery in excellent working order, clean and bright. From the water we observed to the reservoir, which we found nearly full. If the reporter of a city paper has any fault to find with the management of affairs at the Pittsburgh reservoir were to take a run over to Troy Hill, he would find no cause for complaint concerning the character of the water supplied the citizens of Allegheny.

WM. NELSON, 23 Market street, will furnish to order side lights, sky lights, church, hall, boat, and all kinds of ornamental window, ground, enameled and flock glass. Jobbing of all kinds done promptly.

ATTRACTIVE—The Art Gallery. eodtf

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Callow, of Allegheny.]

Six common cases were up before acting Mayor Irwin yesterday morning. Two of them were sent to Claremont for ninety days, three were sent to jail, and the other was discharged. Mr. and Mrs. John Wolfy were guilty of quarreling in a very loud and unbecoming